

Heaviest Fighting Is Reported In Vietnam Since Cease-Fire

From Wire Dispatches
SAIGON, July 29.—The heaviest fighting of the Vietnam cease-fire was reported yesterday only 25 miles north of Saigon, and South Vietnamese military spokesmen said Communist-led forces were trying to cut off the capital from

Reds Nearing Airport of Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, July 29 (AP).—Fighting was reported today only two miles from Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport, where government troops clashed with Khmer Rouge infiltrators moving toward the city.

It was the second straight day that Communist-led rebels had penetrated so close to the capital from the northwest. It is feared that the probes may be a prelude to a large-scale attack from this direction. Throughout the night and early today, U.S. air strikes were launched in a west and northwesterly arc around the city.

Several B-52 missions hit up the night sky with the brilliant flash of heavy explosions. The repeated rumble and shudder of the bombing kept the city awake and hundreds of people crowded rooftops and balconies to watch the show.

The drone of American jets was almost constant over Phnom Penh again today.

Foreign Minister Long Boret, meanwhile, announced there has been no positive response from the Communist side to the government appeal July 6 for negotiations and a cease-fire.

"Talks with Cambodians on the other side are nowhere in sight," he told a press briefing.

Mr. Long Boret reported that United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had promised to take the Cambodian problem under study with a view to deciding what role the world body might take in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the three-year war.

A government communiqué announced fighting at Samrong Station on the unused rail line to Battambang Province in the north, two miles from Pochentong Airport and five miles from Phnom Penh.

Should anti-government forces succeed in establishing themselves in the area, the capital's airport would be within easy range of rocket and mortar bombardment and virtually its only sure link with the outside world would be seriously threatened.

Yesterday, Khmer rebels and North Vietnamese troops swept into the district town of Saang, an important bastion in Phnom Penh's southern defenses, after a month-long siege and an all-night battle, field reports said.

The Communist insurgents also captured the town of Borei, on the opposite side of the Bassac River, and the nearby village strongpoint of Kompong Svay.

Three battalions of government troops withdrew from Saang.

provinces to the north. Two highways were reported cut at several points 30 to 40 miles north of Saigon.

The South Vietnamese military command said the casualty toll in the three previous days of sustained fighting north of Saigon had risen to nearly 800.

The South Vietnamese forces, backed by artillery, killed 88 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops and captured 16 weapons in the fighting, a government communiqué said. It listed government losses as two infantrymen killed and 24 wounded.

Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the South Vietnamese military command, characterized the fighting as the heaviest of the six-month cease-fire.

Highways Cut

He said that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces had cut both Highway 13 and 14, which parallel each other, and apparently were seeking to consolidate their positions.

With the highways out, many pockets of territory are now in control of Communist-led forces. Today, scattered fighting and rocket and mortar attacks remained at a higher-than-normal average across South Vietnam.

The military command reported 138 alleged violations of the cease-fire during the 30-hour period ending at noon today, about double the normal number.

The biggest clashes were reported in the Central Highlands west of the provincial capital of Kon Tum city, along the central coastal plain, and in the lower Mekong Delta. All three zones have been heavily contested.

The South Vietnamese command said that 59 more North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed in fighting in the three zones, while government losses were 15 dead and 30 wounded.

South Vietnam today again accused the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government of blocking the progress of the peace negotiations.

The PRG also has repeatedly blamed the South Vietnamese government for lack of progress in peace negotiations in Paris and Saigon.

The South Vietnam Foreign Ministry statement issued today—six months after the Jan. 29 cease-fire—said the PRG "objective, as always, is to turn South Vietnam into a Communist country by every possible means and tricks."

Laos Bombing Seen Falsified

(Continued from Page 1)
number of B-52 and other raids in northern and southern Laos in 1969 was equal to those on North Vietnam before the halt in the bombing there that was negotiated by the Johnson administration late in 1968.

The Armed Services Committee is expected tomorrow afternoon to determine when and why the falsified bombing raids were carried out in northern Laos. It will hear testimony then from retired Army Gen. Earl G. Wheeler, a former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., the acting chairman of the committee, has said that Gen. Wheeler's testimony will be taken in public.

It could not be determined who was the source of the committee's evidence on the Laos raids. However, three present and former Pentagon officials testified in secret last week in connection with the senators' investigation into the falsification of records in the secret Cambodia bombing. Those attacks lasted 14 months in 1969 and 1970.

The three who testified were Jerry W. Friedhelm, the chief Pentagon spokesman; Gen. John D. Ryan, the Air Force chief of staff, who is scheduled to retire this week; and Robert C. Seamans Jr., a former secretary of the Air Force.

Hanoi Chief in Romania
BUCHAREST, July 29 (AP).—North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong arrived here yesterday, from Warsaw. Before visiting Poland, the Hanoi official was in Hungary and the Soviet Union. He is scheduled to go to Bulgaria next.



PILOTLESS PLANE—The Boeing Compass Cope, the U.S. Air Force's largest remotely piloted vehicle, coming in for landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California following its one-hour maiden flight on Saturday. The entire operation, takeoff, flight time and landing, was handled by remote control on the ground, the

operator using a television display relayed from the vehicle. The plane is 40 feet long and 12 feet high at the engine, which is mounted on top of the fuselage. Made primarily of fiberglass, it weighs 14,000 pounds and is designed to operate for periods of extended duration at altitudes above 50,000 feet.

Laos Accord Is Announced

(Continued from Page 1)

that the agreement will cut the number of Americans to about 600, most of them in economic and social aid and the U.S. foreign service. Perhaps 30 military attachés would remain.

More than 17,000 Thai mercenaries fighting on the side of the Vietnamese government also must be pulled out.

All "foreign troops" must be withdrawn within 60 days of the signing of the military and political protocols. The agreement does not mention North Vietnamese troops by name. U.S. sources estimate that 50,000 North Vietnamese troops are in Laos, most of them known to be deployed along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in eastern Laos, bordering South Vietnam.

Sources said it appeared doubtful that the North Vietnamese, who still have an active military role in South Vietnam, would pull out of Laos. The sources said that the agreement is written in such a way as to avoid embarrassing them. The North Vietnamese have never acknowledged having troops in Laos, and the Laotian Army would be too weak to drive them out.

There will be 26 inspection sites across Laos from which teams of Pathet Lao and government forces will operate to try to keep peace. There will be six mobile teams using helicopters and planes.

The accord's signing will require all sides—including some formerly neutralist forces now allied with the Pathet Lao—to honor a Feb. 21 pact. That agreement succeeded in producing a cease-fire but its other provisions for reconciliation of the rivals have not been implemented.

The rightists in the royal Lao government were reported by diplomatic sources to be unhappy about concessions made to the Pathet Lao in the new accord. The Communists will control about 80 percent of Laotian territory.

In Paris, a Viet Cong spokesman hailed the agreement as "a step to consolidate peace throughout Indochina."

The rightists in the royal Lao government were reported by diplomatic sources to be unhappy about concessions made to the Pathet Lao in the new accord. The Communists will control about 80 percent of Laotian territory.

In Paris, a Viet Cong spokesman hailed the agreement as "a step to consolidate peace throughout Indochina."

The rightists in the royal Lao government were reported by diplomatic sources to be unhappy about concessions made to the Pathet Lao in the new accord. The Communists will control about 80 percent of Laotian territory.

In Paris, a Viet Cong spokesman hailed the agreement as "a step to consolidate peace throughout Indochina."

The rightists in the royal Lao government were reported by diplomatic sources to be unhappy about concessions made to the Pathet Lao in the new accord. The Communists will control about 80 percent of Laotian territory.

In Paris, a Viet Cong spokesman hailed the agreement as "a step to consolidate peace throughout Indochina."

The rightists in the royal Lao government were reported by diplomatic sources to be unhappy about concessions made to the Pathet Lao in the new accord. The Communists will control about 80 percent of Laotian territory.

In Paris, a Viet Cong spokesman hailed the agreement as "a step to consolidate peace throughout Indochina."

The rightists in the royal Lao government were reported by diplomatic sources to be unhappy about concessions made to the Pathet Lao in the new accord. The Communists will control about 80 percent of Laotian territory.

In Paris, a Viet Cong spokesman hailed the agreement as "a step to consolidate peace throughout Indochina."

The rightists in the royal Lao government were reported by diplomatic sources to be unhappy about concessions made to the Pathet Lao in the new accord. The Communists will control about 80 percent of Laotian territory.

In Paris, a Viet Cong spokesman hailed the agreement as "a step to consolidate peace throughout Indochina."

The rightists in the royal Lao government were reported by diplomatic sources to be unhappy about concessions made to the Pathet Lao in the new accord. The Communists will control about 80 percent of Laotian territory.

In Paris, a Viet Cong spokesman hailed the agreement as "a step to consolidate peace throughout Indochina."

Justice Minister Abducted, Increasing Tension on Cyprus

(Continued from Page 1)

went to Paphos, in Western Cyprus, to enthronize the area's new bishop, Chrysostomos of Constantia. His predecessor, Yemadios, 83, was driven out of the Paphos bishopric in March, 1972,

by his clergy and parishioners for leading an attempt to defrock Archbishop Makarios.

Archbishop Makarios has taken over administration of the sees of two other rebel bishops, Anthimos of Kyrenia and Kyprianos of Kyrenia. He had accused Gen. Grivas of inducing those bishops to challenge his position as head of church and state.

Archbishop Makarios said today that the church of Cyprus had fallen into a "critically unhealthy state, due to the activities of the bishops." He said that the enthronement of a new bishop at Paphos marked the "beginning of a purge of the church."

Political observers said the disturbances in the Greek-Cypriot community were likely to prevent the scheduled resumption next Tuesday of the inter-communal talks for a settlement between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities. The talks have been in recess for a month.

The radio did not explain the nature of this law further, but Islamic jurisprudence calls for, among other penalties, the amputation of the arms of thieves.

The plane, a Boeing-747 of Japan Air Lines, was hijacked shortly after leaving Amsterdam on July 29 on a flight to Tokyo. It was taken to Dubai, where it stayed until Tuesday. It was flown to Baghdad and blown up after landing on Wednesday. The 138 passengers and crew escaped serious injury but a grenade exploded accidentally, killing a woman hijacker.

Mr. Durrah described the hijacking as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

Skylab Begins Long Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

thereafter to see if they can press on.

"We're thinking of things like extra exercises to recondition the heart muscles," Dr. Berry said, "or of placing the individual crewman inside a device on board which forces the heart to pump blood into the upper body from the legs, where it tends to pool after a week or two in space."

The astronauts rocketed away from the Kennedy Space Center at 7:11 a.m. EDT (GMT GMT) on July 29, the first of a series of three scheduled liftoffs.

Ground fog made for hazy rocket watching, but the brilliant red flame trailing the rocket into the sky could be tracked until it disappeared into the 15,000-foot-high clouds covering the cape.

All three astronauts reacted excitedly to liftoff, with Maj. Lousma's heart rate rising to 136 beats a minute, Dr. Garriott's to 138 and Capt. Bean's to 150. Maj. Lousma behaved like the space veteran of the trio. Less than an hour before liftoff, his heart rate fell to 38, meaning he dozed off waiting for his space voyage to begin.

Hangar Inspected
Once in orbit, the astronauts moved away from their upper stage engine tank, then turned around and flew in close to inspect the empty spacecraft's hangar bay.

As it moved into a higher orbit to reach the space station 70 miles above the earth, the command craft encountered what flight director Phil Shaffer called a "nuisance problem."

A valve in one of the command craft's four small thruster engines stuck in the open position, leaking oxidizer fuel out into space.

"It looks like snow all around us," Maj. Lousma said. "It looks like we're driving right through a snowstorm real fast."

The astronauts closed off a master valve, meaning they would not use that engine for maneuvering. Three of the four jets are all that is needed to move the command craft around in space, with one engine firing against another to bring the craft to a stop after maneuvering.

They rendezvoused with the 80-ton space station just after 3 o'clock as they flew over the South Atlantic.

"We're looking right in the window," Maj. Lousma said as they flew in beneath the space station. "It looks like nobody's home."

Flying around the giant space station on an inspection tour, the astronauts discovered that the exhaust of their thruster jets was ripping the parabol put up by the first Skylab crew.

The liftoff was watched by an estimated 100,000 persons on the Florida beaches, with 35,000 more crowding the grounds of the space center. A far cry from the mobs of the past, the dwindling crowd was a sign of the waning public interest in the space program.

The VIP list was small as was the press turnout. Walter Cronkite failed to cover a launch on TV for the first time.

Manila, July 29 (Reuters).—With 95 percent of the ballots cast in a national referendum, President Ferdinand Marcos looked virtually certain to remain in office after 1973 with a big vote of confidence, informed sources said today.

Sources close to the Commission on Elections said partial returns from the two-day referendum showed a "yes" trend with 80 percent support for the president in Manila, an opposition stronghold. Mr. Marcos is expected to collect 95 percent support to continue in office.

Out of nearly one million votes officially counted so far, only 183 abstentions have been recorded, according to the commission.

In the referendum, Mr. Marcos asked the nation to decide whether he should stay on as president to complete his program of political reforms after his term expires at the end of the year. The president declared the martial law last September to check what he called a state of rebellion.

Justice Minister Abducted, Increasing Tension on Cyprus

(Continued from Page 1)

went to Paphos, in Western Cyprus, to enthronize the area's new bishop, Chrysostomos of Constantia. His predecessor, Yemadios, 83, was driven out of the Paphos bishopric in March, 1972,

by his clergy and parishioners for leading an attempt to defrock Archbishop Makarios.

Archbishop Makarios has taken over administration of the sees of two other rebel bishops, Anthimos of Kyrenia and Kyprianos of Kyrenia. He had accused Gen. Grivas of inducing those bishops to challenge his position as head of church and state.

Archbishop Makarios said today that the church of Cyprus had fallen into a "critically unhealthy state, due to the activities of the bishops." He said that the enthronement of a new bishop at Paphos marked the "beginning of a purge of the church."

Political observers said the disturbances in the Greek-Cypriot community were likely to prevent the scheduled resumption next Tuesday of the inter-communal talks for a settlement between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities. The talks have been in recess for a month.

The radio did not explain the nature of this law further, but Islamic jurisprudence calls for, among other penalties, the amputation of the arms of thieves.

The plane, a Boeing-747 of Japan Air Lines, was hijacked shortly after leaving Amsterdam on July 29 on a flight to Tokyo. It was taken to Dubai, where it stayed until Tuesday. It was flown to Baghdad and blown up after landing on Wednesday. The 138 passengers and crew escaped serious injury but a grenade exploded accidentally, killing a woman hijacker.

Mr. Durrah described the hijacking as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

The hijacking was described by the radio as a "crime for which its perpetrators could not advance any justification."

Ellsberg Rebuts Ehrlichman, Calls Testimony 'Slandorous'

By Jack Jones
LOS ANGELES, July 29.—Daniel Ellsberg has branded as "filthy and slanderous" the implications of John D. Ehrlichman that Mr. Ellsberg leaked the Pentagon papers to the Soviet Embassy.

"False, deceptive and self-serving," Mr. Ellsberg said in a news conference, referring to the former Nixon domestic affairs adviser's testimony before the Senate Watergate committee last week.

Mr. Ellsberg said: "I resent it deeply, even as the actions of a desperate man."

Mr. Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. were indicted on espionage, conspiracy and other charges in connection with furnishing the Pentagon papers to the press.

Case Dismissed
The case was dismissed on May 11 by Judge William Matthew Byrne after revelations that the White House "Plumbers" had broken into the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The "Plumbers" unit was set up by the White House to investigate leaks of information.

In the course of "trying to justify what cannot be justified—the break-in," Mr. Ellsberg said, Mr. Ehrlichman made the allegations.

"That there was a 'great uncertainty' in the White House over the leak of the Pentagon papers to the press and that this justified the break-in."

That the White House had been forced to make "its own investigation of Mr. Ellsberg because the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI director, had a 'close relationship' with Mr. Ellsberg's father-in-law, Louis Marx, and the FBI was dragging its feet in its probe.

No Such Charges
"To suggest that I or anyone associated with me would give any information to any foreign power is totally false," Mr. Ellsberg said. "In two years of prosecution, the government made no such allegations, which would have strengthened their case immeasurably."

In any event, he insisted, "Russians were getting the information for 10 cents a day (the cost of buying a newspaper which was about all it was worth to them)."

As for "uncertainty" about whether Mr. Ellsberg was involved in the Pentagon papers leak, Mr. Ellsberg said: "FBI thoroughly investigated a year before the indictment was filed to all his relatives and associates."

"Close Relationship"
Turning to the supposed "close relationship" between Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Ehrlichman's father-in-law, Mr. Ellsberg said: "Mr. Marx is a wealthy manufacturer."

Mr. Ellsberg called any suggestion that he would give Pentagon papers to the Soviet Union "false and ironic" and served that the Nixon administration "has gone far toward Soviet-type government."

"When Mr. Ehrlichman is here to be hanged in the Court, he must have felt a little at home," he added.

Los Angeles Times

proposed a "definitive statement on the Watergate break-in."

"I urged that we make a serious effort to determine what everybody else might be involved in at the time," Mr. Ehrlichman testified. "For reasons that can't be assigned, that was not done and the matter went by board."

Mr. MacGregor said that Mr. Ehrlichman ever made a suggestion, "it was really in my back to me what I had said right along. He said, 'I don't recall that Mr. Ehrlichman was a champion of disclosure during this particular period. He was, for all I know, a champion of the psychiatric office break-in.'"

"Ehrlichman never told about the late June meeting between Patrick Gray, John and John Ehrlichman in Ehrlichman's office. Ehrlichman told me about his meeting with the CIA."

"It appears as though Ehrlichman had a great deal of information which was available for disclosure which was known to me."

Tape Proposal
[Senior members of the Senate Watergate committee proposed today that they should permit to hear tape recordings of President Nixon's conversations with his staff about the Watergate break-in.]

They suggested this arrangement as a possible solution to Mr. Nixon's refusal to tape the tapes or inspect transcripts. Sen. Ervin suggested in a vision interview that he go with Sen. Baker and a Watergate prosecutor and go to the White House to get the tapes or inspect transcripts. Sen. Baker agreed.

Justice Marshall To Hear Case Bombing Halt
WASHINGTON, July 29.—Supreme Court Justice William Marshall agreed yesterday to hear arguments tomorrow in a case that would halt the bombing in Cambodia.

Justice Marshall agreed to the case in his chambers the 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in New York stayed U.S. Judge Orrin G. Judd's ruling would have stopped the bombing Friday.

The appeals court block ruling from going into pending a hearing Aug. 1 days before the bombing cutoff approved by Congress. Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, N.Y., and several Air Force who obtained the original by Judge Judd, argued that the bombing was not authorized by Congress.

Arguing against the ruling day before the appeals court, U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark said Congress had provided the bombing was not authorized by Congress.

Justice Marshall received the case because he handles appeals from the circuit courts in summer recess.

WEATHER

C		F
ALBUQUERQUE	78	66 Sunny
ANNE ARBOR	72	63 Overcast
ANN ARBOR	72	63 Overcast
ATLANTA	78	75 Fair
BALTIMORE	78	74 Fair
BELLEVILLE	78	86 Fair
BELGRADE	78	84 Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	78	84 Overcast
BOSTON	72	75 Cloudy
BUFFALO	72	73 Cloudy
DALLAS	78	73 Cloudy
DENVER	72	73 Cloudy
CASABLANCA	72	73 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	72	72 Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	72	72 Sunny
DUBLIN	72	70 Cloudy
DUNDEE	72	72 Cloudy
DURHAM	72	72 Cloudy
FLORENCE	72	72 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	72	72 Cloudy
GENEVA	72	70 Fair
ISTANBUL	72	70 Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	72	70 Fair
LEON	78	79 Sunny
LONDON	72	63 Cloudy
MADRID	72	72 Fair
MILAN	78	73 Sunny
MONTREAL	72	73 Cloudy
MOSCOW	72	73 Cloudy
MUNICH	72	61 Cloudy
NEW YORK	78	85 Fair
NICE	72	77 Cloudy
OSLO	72	77 Fair
PARIS	78	66 Overcast
PRAGUE	72	70 Cloudy
ROME	72	77 Fair
ST. LOUIS	78	77 Fair
ST. PETERSBURG	72	64 Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	72	70 Cloudy
TORONTO	78	90 Sunny
TRINITY	72	83 Sunny
UNION	78	90 Sunny
VENICE	72	77 Cloudy
VIENNA	78	68 Cloudy
WARSAW	72	94 Sunny
WASHINGTON	78	94 Sunny
WATKINS	72	66 Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada)

Bearing on Watergate Seen

Executive Privilege Rejected
By Court in Milk Price Case

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—A sweeping claim of executive privilege by President Nixon was rejected Friday in the first court hearing of its kind in 160 years.

Judge William Jones ordered the government to produce, for his private examination, 67 memos concerning the dairy industry and a 1971 decision in which the Agriculture Department reversed itself in order to increase price supports for milk.

The Justice Department told Judge Jones it would comply. On orders from Mr. Nixon, the White House had asserted executive privilege for the papers. Their release, presidential counsel Leonard Garment said in an affidavit filed on July 11, "would be injurious to the public interest and to the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers."

The White House made a parallel argument Thursday in refusing a request by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox for certain tape recordings and documents. Former White House counsel John W. Dean Jr. wrote some of the documents involved in both cases.

In Judge Jones' court Friday, Justice Department attorney Irwin Goldbloom argued that the President could invoke executive privilege for the 67 memos even if listed them, as was done in Mr. Garment's affidavit.

The court should decide only whether the papers are privileged because they involve advice, opinions or deliberations leading up to an executive decision, Mr. Goldbloom contended. He said the question of need of the papers by the people who brought the lawsuit—Ralph Nader's Public Citizen, Inc., and allied consumer

Aides Reportedly
Urged President
To Yield Tapes

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Aides reportedly urged President Nixon to yield the tapes of his White House conversations against the advice of two of his chief counselors, Melvin R. Laird and Bryce Harlow.

The Michigan Republican said that Mr. Laird had told him that the President spent 10 to 12 hours listening to the tapes before reaching his decision not to release them. Neither Mr. Ford nor Mr. Harlow had heard the tapes, Mr. Ford added.

Unless Mr. Nixon makes at least selective portions of the tapes available, he said, many Americans always will feel "nagging doubt" about the President's role in the Watergate cover-up.

Mr. Ford's disclosures were made at a breakfast meeting during which he expressed his personal confidence that the President did not have prior knowledge of the Watergate burglary or of the subsequent cover-up by White House officials.

But while the President, in his view, is on "good ground" legally in his decision to withhold the tapes, "politically it was not a good move."

"His decision on the tapes, if it is a reflection, has hurt the President," he said.

21 Senators Ask
Watergate Panel
To Suspend Aide

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—A group of 21 Republican senators today asked the Senate committee investigating the Watergate bugging affair to suspend its top investigator, Carmine Bellino, and to look into charges that he illegally bugged Richard M. Nixon's 1960 presidential campaign.

George Bush, Republican party national chairman, earlier this week made public three affidavits containing the allegations against Mr. Bellino, who denied the charges.

The 21 senators asked for Mr. Bellino's suspension in a letter to committee chairman Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C.

The letter said: "Considering the nature of the current investigation and the position of Mr. Bellino, it would seem prudent to conduct an immediate investigation to determine if there is any basis for the charges against these grave charges the senators said."

"To do otherwise could put a taint on any work or investigation produced by Mr. Bellino for the select committee," they said.

California's Bar
Said to Consider
Penalizing Nixon

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 (AP)—Officials of the California Bar Association have agreed to consider preliminary disciplinary proceedings against President Nixon and five senior California lawyers allegedly linked to Watergate-related activities, the San Francisco Examiner reported today.

Quoting "sources," the newspaper said that the bar's board of governors voted Friday to initiate formal proceedings, starting with an investigation of the six.

The report was labeled "absolutely untrue" by the legal group's president, Leonard S. Janofsky, of Los Angeles. He declined comment when asked whether the board discussed the matter during a three-day meeting here.

The newspaper identified the five other lawyers as John D. Ehrlichman, formerly Mr. Nixon's chief domestic adviser; Herbert W. Kalmbach, formerly the President's personal attorney; Donald E. Segretti, a former Treasury Department lawyer under indictment in alleged "dirty tricks" during Florida's 1972 presidential primary; Gordon Strachan, former aide to resigned White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman; and Robert C. Mardian, an official of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.



DALLAS RIOT—Demonstrators throw wooden barricade onto two burning police motorcycles during protest march against police shooting of 12-year-old Mexican-American boy.

Dallas March
For Slain Boy
Turns Violent

DALLAS, July 29 (AP)—A memorial march by about 1,200 persons for a slain Mexican-American boy turned into a stone-throwing melee here yesterday, with about 250 of the participants looting stores in the downtown area.

No one was seriously hurt, although six policemen were hospitalized. Most were injured by a barrage of broken bottles, stones and other missiles hurled at them as they stood in front of the city hall.

The police later said 38 persons were arrested, about half on charges of inciting a riot. The crowd was made up of Mexican-Americans, blacks and whites.

The outbreak occurred during a memorial march for Santos Rodriguez, 12, who was shot to death last Tuesday as he sat handcuffed in a Dallas police patrol car. A patrolman, Darrell Cain, 30, was indicted on a murder charge and is jailed under \$50,000 bond.

By late afternoon, about four hours after the rioting began, the downtown area was quiet, although off-duty policemen and extra highway patrolmen were standing by in the area.

The Dallas City Council met in emergency session afterward and issued a statement saying it gave full support to the police, but that it "joins with all Dallas citizens in understanding the outrage and sorrow of the Mexican-American community."

The council said the violence was caused by a small group of opportunists. Some Mexican-American community leaders later said leadership of the march had broken down, allowing agitators to excite the crowd.

The police said most of the marchers left the area after the planned demonstration, but about 250 began attacking police. One police motorcycle was burned and another destroyed. Small groups, mostly teenagers, then roamed the downtown streets, smashing store windows and taking merchandise.

N.Y. Politician
Seeks Offer
To Go Straight

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—State Assemblyman Seymour Pomeroy, a Bronx Democrat, took a classified ad in The New York Times today to say he was available for "honest employment."

Mr. Pomeroy, who makes \$15,000 a year plus \$2,500 for expenses, said he was "fed up" with the declining image of politics and of being "accused and blamed for everything from the Watergate scandal to garbage in the streets of my district."

His short ad said: "Politician who's fed up seeks honest employment in community, intergroup relations or labor fields."

He said that if offered a suitable job, he would not seek re-election.

State Prison Sacked

Prisoners Riot in Oklahoma;
Two Die Before Violence Ends

MCALISTER, Okla., July 29 (AP)—A riot that all but destroyed the Oklahoma State Prison ended today when rebellious inmates turned over the buildings to highway patrolmen and National Guard troops.

The convicts evacuated the cellblocks they had occupied and moved into the prison yard amid the ruins they had created in three days of violence.

The convicts evacuated the cellblocks they had occupied and moved into the prison yard amid the ruins they had created in three days of violence.

Gov. David Hall's office in Oklahoma City halted the surrender of the prison by the inmates as "a proud moment in law enforcement history in Oklahoma."

During the trouble that started Friday 23 persons were held hostage, two inmates killed, at least 17 inmates and three guards injured and a preliminary estimate of \$20 million to \$30 million in damage done. A dozen buildings were burned.

All hostages were freed unhurt by early yesterday afternoon and there was a brief period when it seemed the riot had ended. But violence broke out again last night.

Around midnight, a small group of inmates once again began setting fires and roaming through the prison. Early this morning, a group of about 50 inmates charged the rotunda in the administration building but were turned back by guardsmen, a spokesman for the governor said.

Officials called over loudspeakers for the inmates to file out of the cellblocks into the prison yard. As each cellblock was evacuated, teams of 10 to 12 highway patrolmen and the National Guard moved in to conduct a cell-by-cell search out of the prison in ambulances. Their injuries were not known.

Inmates Demolish Rome Jail;
Prisoner Is Shot at Another

ROME, July 29 (Reuters)—The final group of prisoners from Rome's devastated Regina Coeli jail was moved out today as officials surveyed damage estimated at \$15 million done by rioting inmates during a 26-hour rebellion.

The riot, by about 500 of the 850 prisoners in the grim 18th-century jail, was finally put down last night by more than 2,000 riot police after a six-hour battle.

As news of the riot spread, unrest broke out in other prisons throughout Italy. A prisoner was shot in the leg by police in Velletri jail, near Rome, when about 20 prisoners climbed onto the roof. Authorities said one had been shot in the leg when police fired in the air.

The Rome riot, worst in the Regina Coeli's 92-year history, was an orgy of violence and destruction which left the building virtually unrecognizable.

Today a final group of prisoners was moved to other jails, leaving only 207 inmates, most of them in the hospital wing.

The revolt apparently was set off when some of the prisoners mistakenly believed a colleague would be moved to another jail against his will. But the authorities said today they were also investigating the possibility that the revolt was planned.

Ed Hardy, the governor's press secretary, said the operation was "reasonably smooth." He said tear gas was not used, but one canister went off accidentally and was dropped by a guard.

There was no official estimate of the number of prisoners involved in the rebellion. But Mr. Hardy had said earlier that as many as 700 to 800 inmates could have been involved in the second takeover, and officers attempting to enter the prison faced "a very serious situation."

He said the invasion by law enforcement officers was aided by cooperation from other inmates. He said an inmate committee that met with Mr. Hall yesterday was apparently unable to fully restore order.

The last 11 hostages were released yesterday afternoon. They rushed out the prison gates and were met by relatives.

They showed the highest respect for us. They conducted themselves very well," said Deputy Warden Sam Johnston, the last hostage released. But he added, "I'd be lying if I said I wasn't scared."

The rioting prisoners made four central demands in a list addressed to the governor.

● Total amnesty for ring-leaders.

● Formation of a popularly elected inmate council to represent the inmates in dealing with the prison administration.

● Access to U.S. Justice Department attorneys and attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union.

● And the suspension of a long-time prison employee who, the inmates said, "hates convicts and plays God."

During the 26 hours the prisoners were in control of the jail, they burned down the library and records office, smashed every television set, wrecked almost every cell-burning or breaking everything inside, and even knocked down several walls.

At the height of the police battle to recapture the jail, the prisoners came close to managing a mass breakout when they worked their way to the jail's perimeter wall. Only a barrage of tear gas drove them back.

During the riot, the prisoners repeatedly chanted slogans calling for prison and other reforms—many Italian jails are hopelessly antiquated and of the 30,000 prisoners now in jail, about half are still awaiting trial because of the cumbersome legal system.

A prison reform bill has been proposed, but Italy's unstable political situation has caused it to be delayed.

Sub, Tanker Collide

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 29 (AP)—The Canadian submarine Okanagan and the British tanker Grey Rover collided off the coast of Nova Scotia early yesterday, a Canadian military spokesman announced. The spokesman said there were no injuries on either vessel.

Higher U.S. Outlays May Surface

More Nixon Home Costs Rumored

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, July 29 (NYT)—The General Services Administration soon will disclose the spending of considerably more than the nearly \$2 million already reported on President Nixon's properties in Florida and California, according to reliable sources.

Federal expenditures of \$19 million for "security" arrangements at Mr. Nixon's private residences in Key Biscayne, Fla., and San Clemente, Calif., have been disclosed.

However, government officials looking into public spending by all federal agencies on all facilities for the security of the President estimate that the funds may eventually add up to \$10 million or more.

The figures from the General Services Administration are expected to be somewhat less than that but still above what the agency has reported up to now.

Further, the GSA will tell of previously undisclosed spending in the name of security for various projects at the private residences of two of Mr. Nixon's close friends. This will include a Maryland house being rented by Mr. and Mrs. David Eisenhower from Charles G. (Boke) Rebozo and a property on a private island in the Bahamas that is owned by Robert H. Abplanalp, a New York industrialist. Mrs. Eisenhower is the former Julie Nixon, the President's younger daughter.

Agencies Disagree

The GSA, the federal government "housekeeper" in such matters, and the Secret Service disagree on the need for all the federal funds expended for "security" reasons.

The security installations on one of the Grand Cay, islands of the Bahamas, owned by Mr. Abplanalp, include the enlargement of a bunkhouse for the Secret Service, "low-level" lighting and toilet facilities. On a nearby island, the Navy reportedly installed an electric generator to supply power for the security facilities on Mr. Abplanalp's island. The Defense Department could not confirm or deny the report, a spokesman said.

The work on Mr. Rebozo's Bethesda, Md., property occupied by the young Eisenhowers included landscaping and repairs. Mr. Rebozo reportedly paid about \$250,000 for the property.

Arthur J. Sampson, administrator of the GSA, said that the security work at Mr. Abplanalp's Grand Cay home had been necessary because of the President's visits there. "The President has been there 21 times," Mr. Sampson said in an interview. "He uses Grand Cay more than Key Biscayne."

Mr. Sampson said that his agency was required by law to comply with all requests by the Secret Service with regard to the security of the President and his family. There is no legal limit to the amount of money that may be spent for this purpose, nor is there a limit on the number of private residences that must be made secure, he said.

It makes no difference if the work involves permanent improvements on personal property or if it is performed outside the United States, Mr. Sampson said. He insisted that "there is nothing wrong" with the expenditures made so far.

Sources reported that some members of the Secret Service, which is for this purpose, protect the President and his family, are annoyed that high expenditures on improvements at the President's private retreats are being represented as stemming entirely from their security requests.

Question of Values

Some Secret Service officials are reliably reported to believe that orders and specifications for security installations on the President's property are being carried out in a costly way that enhances the value of the property beyond the needs of security.

One example was a \$13,500 forced-air electric heating system installed at the San Clemente residence. Mr. Sampson said that the electric heating system had been specifically ordered by the Secret Service.

However, a spokesman for the Secret Service reported that the service had said only that a gas heating system in the residence was unsafe and should be replaced. The service did not specify an electric system or any other kind, the spokesman said. The electric system was the most expensive.

Mr. Sampson insisted, however, that the GSA did not have the discretion to make its own decisions on installations on presidential property. Those decisions, he said, are made by the Secret Service with the approval of the President's representatives. In most cases, the approval at Key Biscayne and San Clemente was given by H. R. Haldeman, the former White House chief of staff, he said.

Mr. Sampson said he was "confident" that the approximately \$13 million now listed as the total of GSA expenditures on the President's residences is the complete sum.

Administration Denounces
Access-to-Secrets Measure

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 29 (NYT)—The Nixon administration and Congress appear headed toward another confrontation, this one over a measure that could force the State Department to turn over any secret documents requested by either the Senate Foreign Relations or House Foreign Affairs Committees.

Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush, angered over the bill, said its enactment would "result in an erosion of the State Department's authority."

He has conferred with Senate and House leaders in a last-minute attempt to avert the expected passage of the legislation this week.

In an interview in his office, Mr. Rush said he believed President Nixon would veto the bill—the 862-million State Department Authorization Act—rather than accept provisions calling for unprecedented sharing of secrets with Congress.

Mr. Rush expressed strongest concern over Section 13, introduced by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and a long-time critic of what he regards as excessive secrecy by the executive branch.

This provision would force the State Department and affiliated agencies such as the United States Information Agency, to furnish at the written request of either the Foreign Relations or the Foreign Affairs committees, "any document, paper, communication, audit, review, finding, recommendation, report or other material in its control."

Failure to do so within 35 days would mean a cutoff in all funds for the operations of the department. The only documents exempt are those directly involving the President.

Sen. Fulbright said the purpose of the section was to put an end to the regular feuding between Congress and the administration over access to information. He said his committee had been frustrated on many occasions in its efforts to obtain reports pertinent to what it was investigating.

"They're so imbued with the idea of secrecy," Sen. Fulbright said of the administration, "they cannot get used to the idea that Congress ought to be fully informed."

Mr. Rush said the State Department would oppose the measure.

Whitlam Arrives
In U.S. for Talks

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Australia's Prime Minister Gough Whitlam arrived yesterday from Mexico for talks with President Nixon.

Mr. Whitlam, accompanied by his wife and son Tony, arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., after completing a state visit to Mexico.

Mr. Whitlam declined to comment about his visit here or the subjects he would want to discuss with President Nixon in talks starting tomorrow.

However, Mr. Whitlam is expected to bring up French nuclear testing in the Pacific, which the United States has not protested, the reconstituting of the South East Asia Treaty Organization into a cultural-economic alliance rather than a military one and the creation of a nuclear-free neutral zone in Southeast Asia.

Some Secret Service officials are reliably reported to believe that orders and specifications for security installations on the President's property are being carried out in a costly way that enhances the value of the property beyond the needs of security.

One example was a \$13,500 forced-air electric heating system installed at the San Clemente residence. Mr. Sampson said that the electric heating system had been specifically ordered by the Secret Service.

However, a spokesman for the Secret Service reported that the service had said only that a gas heating system in the residence was unsafe and should be replaced. The service did not specify an electric system or any other kind, the spokesman said. The electric system was the most expensive.

Mr. Sampson insisted, however, that the GSA did not have the discretion to make its own decisions on installations on presidential property. Those decisions, he said, are made by the Secret Service with the approval of the President's representatives. In most cases, the approval at Key Biscayne and San Clemente was given by H. R. Haldeman, the former White House chief of staff, he said.

Mr. Sampson said he was "confident" that the approximately \$13 million now listed as the total of GSA expenditures on the President's residences is the complete sum.

Mr. Sampson said he was "confident" that the approximately \$13 million now listed as the total of GSA expenditures on the President's residences is the complete sum.

Mr. Sampson said he was "confident" that the approximately \$13 million now listed as the total of GSA expenditures on the President's residences is the complete sum.

Mr. Sampson said he was "confident" that the approximately \$13 million now listed as the total of GSA expenditures on the President's residences is the complete sum.

Mr. Sampson said he was "confident" that the approximately \$13 million now listed as the total of GSA expenditures on the President's residences is the complete sum.

Mr. Sampson said he was "confident" that the approximately \$13 million now listed as the total of GSA expenditures on the President's residences is the complete sum.

Mr. Sampson said he was "confident" that the approximately \$13 million now listed as the total of GSA expenditures on the President's residences is the complete sum.

Mr. Sampson said he was "confident" that the approximately \$13 million now listed as the total of GSA expenditures on the President's residences is the complete sum.

Mr. Sampson said he was "confident" that the approximately \$13 million now listed as the total of GSA expenditures on the President's residences is the complete sum.

Coiffure "Unisex" on the Champs-Élysées

OPEN IN AUGUST

GENEVIEVE GRASS, Unisex coiffure, has just created a new formula: male customers for the first time in France are able, if they wish, to have their hair done by a member of the opposite sex. Specialists in the "Mini-Vogue" Color, Shading, Pedicures, Health treatments, manicures and private beauty salons.

Completely equipped at your service. The salon is open Mondays for those coming back from the week-end. A relaxed atmosphere without inconvenience in an ultra-modern decor, light and comfortable.

COLOR AND TRY US. Shampoo and Set Fr. 23. Entrance for Fr. 49 Rue Pontillon.

GENEVIEVE GRASS 66 CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES GALLERY DU PONT SHOW 1st floor — Opposite the escalator. Tel.: 256-06-06 or 223-22-25.

The finest place to buy the world's finest watches.

PATEK PHILIPPE ROLEX IWC-SCHAFFHAUSEN BULOVA-ACCUTRON CORUM

Bahnhofstrasse 31 Corner Bärengrasse, Zürich Tel. (01) 25 88 60 «Under the golden clock»

Come to the
flavor of
Marlboro



Marlboro
The number one selling
cigarette in the world

Senate Adopts \$25,000 Ceiling On Individual Campaign Gifts

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI).—The Senate changed its mind yesterday and agreed to a demand by election reformers that individual contributors to presidential and congressional campaigns be limited to total gifts of \$25,000 to all candidates and causes in each election year.

The adoption of the \$25,000 ceiling, sponsored by Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, D., Ill., and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R., Md., was intended to reduce the influence of the very rich in the electoral process.

At the same time, the Senate lowered still further—from about \$49 million to roughly \$36 million—the separate overall spending ceiling proposed for candidates for the presidency. Last year,

President Nixon spent from \$50 million to \$55 million to win re-election and Sen. George McGovern, his Democratic opponent, spent more than \$38 million.

But questions about the efficacy of these moves remained. The Senate worked overtime yesterday in an unusual Saturday session, driving to meet the deadline for a summer vacation recess Friday. Many complex campaign reform issues were being dealt with hastily through amendments offered on the floor, without detailed consideration in committee.

Final Vote Today

A final Senate vote on campaign spending reforms is scheduled for tomorrow.

In a long day of debate Friday on amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act, the pro-Watergate election finance law adopted 18 months ago, a majority of senators had voted to place a \$100,000-a-election donor ceiling on wealthy contributors and members of their families.

Under the limits originally voted, a candidate for president, the Senate or House could have received contributions directly to him from any single donor of only \$5,000—\$3,000 for a primary race and \$2,000 for a general election.

But the same contributor could then give \$24,000 to the overall \$100,000-a-election donor ceiling to a state or national party committee which, in turn, could legally transfer part or all of these funds to any candidate, including all of it to the same candidate.

Sen. Stevenson and Sen. Mathias denounced this as a gaping loophole in the nominal limit of \$3,000 a candidate an election, and their amendment was designed to reduce the scope of potential evasion.

Illusory Difference

But, according to the floor manager of the proposal containing the original \$100,000 ceiling, Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D., Nev., who is chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, the difference was illusory.

For under the Rules Committee's \$100,000 ceiling, now cut to \$25,000 by the Stevenson-Mathias amendment, all members of a wealthy family would have to come under that limit.

Under the \$25,000-an-individual ceiling, he pointed out, a wealthy family with more than four members—could give more than \$100,000 to the Republican or the Democratic National Committee in a presidential election year, and still sidestep the \$3,000-a-donor ceiling.

The seeming fruitlessness of this and other efforts here to make major reforms in the private financing of elections, combined with whatever reductions in the amounts of private or "special interest" money allowed through private channels to candidates, are expected to enhance the prospects for acceptance of a publicly financed election system, for which there are a number of pending proposals.

Naval Ministry In Spain Doubts 'Atlantis' Find

MADRID, July 29 (UPI).—The Spanish Naval Ministry yesterday said that a U.S. expedition which reported it had discovered the legendary lost continent of Atlantis off the coast near Cadiz, did not have the equipment to make such a discovery.

A statement, released by the ministry, said the assertions by the 70-member group, sponsored by Pepperdine University of Los Angeles, that it made dives in international waters off Cadiz "were completely groundless."

The ministry said the group did not have the necessary equipment for dives beyond the 12-mile territorial limit, where it claimed to have dived, and that any dives within this limit were "illegal and surreptitious."

The statement said the expedition lacked permit to dive in Spanish waters and "had sought personal profit to the detriment of Spanish national interests."

Two weeks ago, the group claimed to have found underwater columns, roads and artifacts from Atlantis. Spiritualists in the group said they were drawn to the spot "by strong vibrations." After running afoul of Spanish authorities, it has been reported that some members of the group have gone to Ireland with Maxine Asher, the director, to begin a search there.

Army Leader Challenges Conduct Code POW Command Rule Called 'Not Legal'

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI).—Army Secretary Howard H. Callaway has said that there is no legal requirement that an Army enlisted man obey an Air Force officer in a prisoner-of-war camp and that was a reason why he dismissed misconduct charges against five soldiers this month. He said the chain of command set up by U.S. POWs in North Vietnam "was not a legal command structure."

"My lawyers tell me that an Air Force captain has no authority in a prison camp over an Army sergeant," Mr. Callaway said on Friday, in his first news conference as secretary of the Army. He was appointed to the post in May.

Mr. Callaway said that Air Force Col. Theodore W. Gray, a senior officer in a POW camp who enlisted men and three marines did not have authority over the men in the camp. The charges against the servicemen, among other things, of disobeying orders from Air Force Capt. Edward W. Leonard Jr., who since has been promoted to major. One of the marines committed suicide before the charges were dismissed.

The charges were dismissed on July 3, and three of the seven have been given honorable discharges and are not liable to further prosecution. However, Maj. Leonard filed charges against the servicemen on Tuesday, and expressed dissatisfaction over the way the Army had investigated Col. Gray's charges.

Military Tradition

The Army secretary challenged a military tradition, that the prison-camp command structure, which the U.S. Military Code of Conduct requires to be established, is legal.

The code was issued in 1955 under an executive order from President Dwight D. Eisenhower. It was formally incorporated into military law but exists only as a set of guidelines.

The code says, in part: "The senior line officer or noncommissioned officer within the prisoner-of-war camp or group of prisoners will assume command according to rank without regard to service. This responsibility and accountability may not be evaded."

U.S. Assailed By Russia for Mideast Veto

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP).—The Soviet Union asserted today that the United States had "complicated" the search for a Mideast solution by vetoing a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning Israel last week.

In a departure from the recent Kremlin policy of refraining from direct criticism of the United States, the top Communist party daily, Pravda, declared: "The refusal of the United States to support the draft resolution shows that it is not going to take to the road of cooperation with other countries in solving the Middle East problem."

Pravda commentator Vladimir Yermakov evidently did not feel his criticism of "one-sided biased support" would weaken his position when he added:

"As to the Soviet Union, its policy in the Middle East is principled, consistent and unchanged. It sides with the Arab people..."

On Thursday, the United States cast its fifth veto in UN history to kill a resolution deploring Israeli failure to pull out of occupied Arab lands.

The veto, Mr. Yermakov charged, has "complicated the quest for a political solution of the Middle East problem."

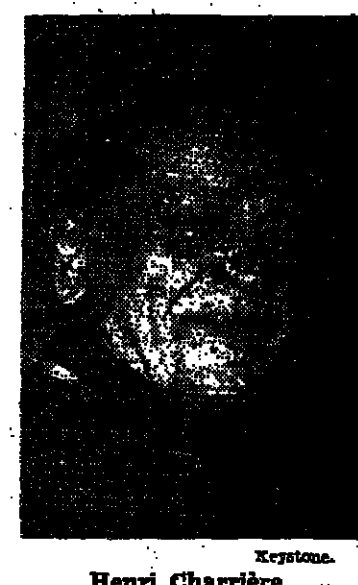
Sadat Sees Barrier

CAIRO, July 29 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said today the U.S. veto has blocked the way for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Sadat's statement was contained in messages he sent to the heads of the Security Council's member states with the exception of the United States, the Middle East News Agency said.

Mr. Sadat said the veto "was a challenge to the collective will of the nations of the world."

"The veto also blocked the way for the attainment of a just political settlement in accordance with the principles of international law and the charter of the United Nations," he said.



Henri Charrière

Ease Space Technology Secrecy

Russia Asks U.S. Cooperation In Perfecting Energy Process

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, July 29 (UPI).—Soviet officials have proposed new collaboration with the United States on the development of a pioneer system for gasification of coal to produce electric power and thereby combat future energy shortages, it was disclosed Friday.

The Soviet technique, already being tested at a pilot installation, was hailed by six visiting U.S. representatives of the House Subcommittee on International Cooperation in Space and Science.

Rep. Richard T. Hanna, D., Calif., the subcommittee chairman, called it a "very appealing alternative" to present energy sources because of the high efficiency and very negligible pollution in the experimental Soviet method.

At a news conference, he said the subcommittee members, intended to promote an \$18-million, four-year research program in the field previously advocated by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Ready to Cooperate

"I guess they [the Soviet Union] are ahead of us in this area of experimentation and yet in spite of that seemed to be very open, very ready to work with us," said Rep. Bill Gunter, D., Fla. "It's an attractive proposition because, of course, we have plenty of coal and we're running out of oil and gas."

Dr. George Hill, head of the Interior Department's Office of Coal Research, and Dr. Alexander Y. R. Shenyagin, head of high temperature research for the Soviet Academy of Sciences, met two weeks ago in Washington and prepared a tentative agreement on technical cooperation in the field of magnetohydrodynamics, as the Soviet technique is called.

But the congressmen said that funds must still be appropriated by Congress to finance the project.

The six representatives, the first members of Congress to be admitted to Star City, the Soviet cosmonaut training center outside Moscow, also disclosed that the docking unit for the joint Soviet-American space mission in July, 1975, will be American-made. Rep. John W. Camp, R., Okla., disclosed that Rockwell International would manufacture the unit.

Recently, a Soviet space expert, Konstantin Bushuyev, was quoted in the Soviet press as saying that the problems of designing a docking unit for the space link-up and a passing lock to enable the American Apollo and Soviet Soyuz spacecraft had been resolved. He added that the two sides had yet to resolve the problem of developing a unified technical and organizational system for flight control.

As recently as early July, American scientists were complaining that Soviet officials were not providing enough information on their space program. In view of past Soviet space failures with manned craft and the lack of a successful manned flight in more than two years, some American specialists were reportedly uncertain about Moscow's ability to maintain the schedule for the link-up.

But at a news conference Thursday, the visiting congressional delegation voiced confidence in Soviet technology and said they were satisfied with the candor of Soviet officials during their tour.

No Reluctance Seen

"I personally went in their spacecraft myself, their simulator systems—backwards and forwards," Rep. Dale Milford, D., Texas, said, "and there was no reluctance on the part of people I talked with about discussing either technical details or political details [of the space program]."

But Rep. Wynn added that the group was not taken to Soviet launching or landing sites, nor, he said, did the group raise directly with Soviet officials the concerns of American scientists about past "Soviet tragedies" in space because they felt adequate information was not flowing at technical level.

"The Soviet method of gasification of coal to produce electricity,

Henri Charrière, Recounted Penal Experience in 'Papillon'

MADRID, July 29 (UPI).—Henri Charrière, 66, the French ex-convict whose autobiography "Papillon" was a worldwide best seller, died early today in a Madrid clinic, a spokesman said.

The spokesman for the private Covasa Clinic said Mr. Charrière was admitted on July 19 and operated on twice for cancer of the throat. He could not confirm reports by the Spanish news agency Cifra that the body would be taken to France today or early tomorrow for burial.

Mr. Charrière, better known by his French nickname "Papillon"

(Butterfly), achieved fame in 1970 with the publication of "Papillon," his memoirs of life in the penal colonies of French Guyana and his continual efforts to escape.

Although some critics disputed the veracity of his account, he soon became a member of Paris society. He acted in several films and wrote a second book. Part of a film version of "Papillon" was recently shot in Spain, starring Steve McQueen.

During the last few years, Mr. Charrière had lived on Spain's southern coast. Last June, he was interviewed by Spanish television and apologized for his hoarse voice.

Mr. Charrière was convicted of murdering a man in Paris in 1931 and was sent to the penal colony on the coast of South America. Within 43 days of his arrival he made the first of his escapes from the prisons of Cayenne, Royal Island, St. Joseph's Island and Devil's Island. Nine times he was recaptured and returned to the French. But on the 10th try, Venezuela allowed citizenship and freedom.

For more than 30 years he lived in Caracas, running a bar. He married and raised a family—a forgotten man except on the French law books.

In 1969, he published a narrative of the 15 years he was in and out of prison and overnight the book was a best seller, with more than 10 million copies in print worldwide.

Mr. Charrière wrote the 500 pages of "Papillon" in two months, filling 13 elementary-school copy books. Its casual, conversational style makes the horrors it depicts—two years in a cage in solitary confinement, filthy prisons on sun-baked tropical islands—seem almost matter-of-fact.

Literary critics acclaimed it as an excellent example of "oral literature."

At the time he was convicted, Mr. Charrière was 25 and living in the Pigalle section of Paris, an underworld area of prostitutes, thieves and gangsters.

He admitted making his living in those days by safe burglary, but he said that at his murder trial two witnesses lied and that the killer was another man who also went by the nickname "Papillon."

Although a French law forbids a condemned murderer from returning to the judicial district where he was judged, in 1970, Justice Minister René Fievez signed an order allowing Mr. Charrière free access to Paris and giving him a pardon.

Dr. Frank Matsch, 74, Austria's first ambassador to the United Nations and a well known diplomatic figure at the UN and the League of Nations for many years, died Wednesday at his home in Vienna after a brief illness.

Dr. Matsch entered the Austrian foreign service in 1931 and became one of the first representatives of the young republic at the League of Nations in Geneva. He served at Geneva through the 1930s. In January, 1948, he came to this country to reopen the Austrian consulate-general, which had been closed on May 19, 1938, after Hitler's Anschluss.

Dr. Matsch served also as Austria's observer at the UN and, after being instrumental in preparing for his country's entry into the world organization as a full member, was appointed as Austria's first permanent representative to it in 1956. He held the post until he retired in 1965.

Harman W. Nichols

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI).—Harman W. Nichols, 65, former Washington feature columnist for United Press died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Nichols was a sportswriter, radio news writer and columnist for United Press (now United Press International) in Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York and St. Louis before being transferred to the Washington bureau in 1947 as its feature columnist.

Troops Quash Belfast Riot As 2,000 Marchers Defy Ban

BELFAST, July 29 (UPI).—Troops used clubs, rubber bullets and a water cannon today to disperse civil-rights demonstrators rioting near downtown Belfast, an army spokesman said. He said: "The riots were the worst this year."

Two soldiers were slightly injured, he said, but he gave no report on civilian casualties.

The riots began when about 2,000 marchers from the Catholic Falls Road area marched on an army roadblock about a half-mile from downtown Belfast.

The marchers had defied a government ban on their procession. They demonstrated to press demands that two jailed leaders of a group calling itself the People's Democracy be given the status of political prisoners.

"After their leaders had made speeches at the roadblock they began stoning the troops," the

army spokesman said. "The troops replied by firing rubber bullets. Then army 'snatch' squads ran into the rioters and attempted to arrest persons. They were hit by stones and women attacked them."

"Troops with batons then moved against the rioters and chased them along Falls Road. They were backed up by a water cannon. The rioters dispersed and fell back into the Falls area," the army aide said.

British Army troops have mounted a security clampdown with roadblocks and strengthened patrols in Belfast since Friday in an effort to break the pattern of weekend violence. A similar clampdown last weekend prevented serious violence.

Yesterday, four British soldiers were injured when a booby-trap bomb exploded as they were making a routine search of a house in the Catholics' Bogside district of Londonderry.

In Grange, County Tyrone, early yesterday, five men who bombed the Grange Bar pistol-whipped a man who intervened, police said. The blast caused severe damage to the building.



ANYONE GOING SOUTH?—Paris vacationers on high-sea south, hoping to hitch a ride to sunnier climes.

French Begin August Migration As 13 Million Start Vacations

PARIS, July 29 (AP).—The French nation was on the move this weekend as the peak vacation month began.

Officials estimated that about 13 million were leaving home for seaside and mountain resorts with nine million more coming home from July holidays. All French workers get a minimum of four weeks of vacation by law.

More than 50,000 policemen were mobilized to control the traffic flow, and hundreds of extra planes and trains were scheduled for the travelers.

Helicopters, field ambulances and extensive special traffic arrangements were made on the routes to the south but big traffic jams were the rule. About 150 deaths on the roads were expected during the weekend.

Targets Are Anti-Army Groups U.S. Army Is Said to Be Spying On West German Civilians

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, July 29 (UPI).—U.S. Army intelligence has begun a program of "offensive counterintelligence" against anti-Army civilian groups in West Germany—tapping their telephones, photographing their meeting places and trying to infiltrate them, according to some of the participating intelligence agents.

The agents, who believe that the program is illegal, have protested by disclosing to The New York Times operational orders and copies of transcripts of telephone conversations monitored by American intelligence here. They say that the counterintelligence includes some operations against German civilian organizations, which, according to explicit written instructions, were not to be mentioned to German authorities.

The purpose of the operations, the agents say, is to collect information on both civilian and military groups and on individuals in West Germany who the Army believes are encouraging desertion or otherwise causing trouble.

The Army's European headquarters in Heidelberg, questioned in detail last week about the allegations by the agents and about telephone tap transcripts obtained by the Times, responded in full:

"Activities conducted within the Federal Republic of Germany for the security of USAREUR (United States Army, Europe) are conducted in accordance with U.S. law, F.R.G. law and the Status of Forces Agreement. This headquarters does not confirm or deny specific classified operations."

German law and the Status of Forces Agreement—which governs the more than 200,000 American troops in West Germany—have not permitted American agents to monitor German telephone lines or to conduct other surveillance operations without permission.

The German law, passed in 1968, does permit German policemen and other authorities to conduct such activities, but only after obtaining a court order. They may act on behalf of "troops of the non-German North Atlantic alliance countries stationed in Germany or in Berlin" if their security is threatened.

Driving Force

According to an interview with a military intelligence agent, the driving force behind the summer "offensive" is Maj. Gen. Harold R. Aaron, who became deputy chief of staff for intelligence at Heidelberg headquarters on Sept. 7.

U.S. officials said Gen. Aaron will personally oversee investigations into newspaper reports that his agents spied on West German civilians without the knowledge of German authorities, Reuters reported.

Although intelligence operations in Germany are classified, agents say the major military intelligence unit in Germany is the 66th Military Intelligence Group in Munich, which also commands subordinate units elsewhere, including the Military Intelligence Battalion in Kaiserslautern.

Yesterday, four British soldiers were injured when a booby-trap bomb exploded as they were making a routine search of a house in the Catholics' Bogside district of Londonderry.

In Grange, County Tyrone, early yesterday, five men who bombed the Grange Bar pistol-whipped a man who intervened, police said. The blast caused severe damage to the building.

Quake Hits Managua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 29 (AP).—A strong earthquake shook this city Friday. There were no reports of injuries or damage. Central Managua is still in ruins from the Dec. 23 quake that killed an estimated 10,000 persons and caused \$1 billion in damage.

The mission is now closed the summer vacation. An intelligence agent said in an interview that it is under surveillance nevertheless and that the called for an agent to pre he wanted to desert and pre himself at the mission.

He said that the operation for "penguin monk" specified no time will the Gos Mission be mentioned to the man authorities because would refuse to cooperate in vestigating a religious institu He said he could not be ce that in the end notification not given but that the cri planning was to keep the Gert in ignorance. German author questioned about the matter c not immediately give any aut A list of names on the c also specified the name c German clergyman, Horst St mann, and those of Gls work on the editorial burr one of the anti-Army pa Mr. Stuckman works at the E gelical Student Community, a half a mile from the Gos Mission. He has said that he allowed American soldiers to off their papers on our mir graph machine."

Wally Findlay
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach - los angeles
2, av. Montaigne - Paris 8^e
july
festival of arts
featuring artists represented exclusively by our galleries
SIMARI - MICHEL-HENRI - LE PHO
KLUGE - SEBIE - MAIK - NOVVA
ADAMOFF - ADICKES - AGNET - ANDREOLI
ARONSONE - AUGER - BECH - CASSIONEUL
DUCARE - DURUEL - FABIEN - FILON
FRANCOIS - GAY - JESSUP
LARRUSE - OLIVIER - PALCIO - PERILO
POUCHET - RAY - SECOUR - VESNOR
VIDES - VI CAO DAI
VIDAL-QUADRAS : portraits
AUX ROSSIGNOL : sculptures
special showing
PISSARRO
1884 - 1972
NESSI - CAMOIN
R. DUFY - VALTAT
Impressionists,
post-impressionists
Tel. 225.70.74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

the fabulous Faubourg St-Honoré
Street No.
MERENLENDER 3
(3d Floor)
Leather & Suede
for Men & Women
JAECER 5
Women's Ready-to-Wear
RAYNE 6
Luxury Shoes
CHARLES JOURDAN 12
Fashion Shoes
GUCCI 27
Quality Leather Goods
Willy Rizzo 38
Contemporary Furniture
MARIE MARTINE 50
Fashion Boutique
Roly Ready-to-Wear 54
JEAN ETE 70
Watchmaker Jeweler
Co. Française de l'Orient et de la Chine 82
Gifts From China
Mc DOUGLAS 155
Suede/Leather Fashion



MEISTER means "master"
MEISTER WATCHES ZÜRICH thirty-three Bahnhofstrasse
a good address for good watches
special departments for fine clocks & silver
branch store also at **Holiday Inn** Airport Zürich-Kloten
OMEGA TISSOT JUDEMARIS PIGUET * WACHSBERG *
HELENE DALE
7 Rue Scribe, 75009 Paris. Phone: 073-92-60.
FOR THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS

AFTER YOU'VE FLOWN TWA TO NEW YORK THE POSSIBILITIES REALLY OPEN UP.

When you arrive in New York, you really appreciate just how good TWA's service in the USA is.

If you're connecting to another U.S. city straight away—or if you're flying on to one or more after a stay in New York—TWA has a huge total of flights to offer you—nearly 200 daily.

The 89 listed below are just the non-stop or one stop flights we have every day from New York's three airports.

If you're connecting on TWA from a transatlantic to a domestic flight at Kennedy Airport, you simply go from one wing of TWA's terminal to the other.

No other airline can offer you this convenience.

And if you're connecting from Kennedy to La Guardia or Newark, between TWA flights, you can benefit from TWA's free helicopter ride between these airports.

Have a look at the timetable below.












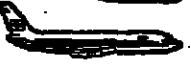

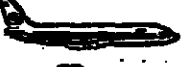





















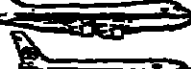










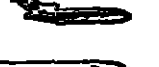

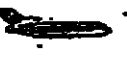


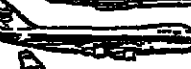









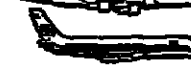






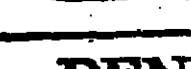


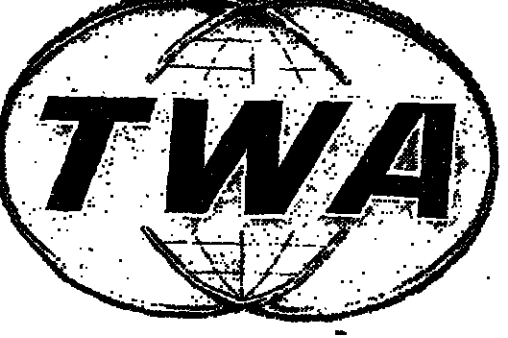

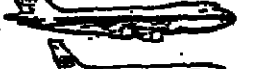








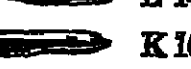




Notice not just the vast number of flights, but how many of them are Ambassador Express. This is TWA's unique idea. It allows busy people to fly out to an important city and back the same day. It also allows you to save time by carrying even big bags right on board.

Notice, too, how most of our flights don't leave on the hour. This is because most other airlines do, with queues and delays as a frequent result. But with TWA, you can usually avoid the crowds.

Remember, too, that TWA can offer you a similar array of flights from other major international gateways like Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

It all adds up to a total of over 800 TWA flights daily between 36 U.S. cities.

For full details, telephone your travel agent or TWA.

ALBUQUERQUE  L 07.45 arr 11.15 L 16.55 arr 19.54	HARTFORD  K 07.15 arr 07.56	ST. LOUIS  L 07.40 arr 09.02 L 11.55 arr 13.17 L 13.20 arr 15.23  N 14.15 arr 16.17  L 15.55 arr 17.15  K 17.20 arr 19.41  K 18.10 arr 20.40  L 18.20 arr 19.40  K 20.00 arr 21.20
CHICAGO  L 07.45 arr 08.50  K 08.20 arr 09.27  L 08.45 arr 09.50  N 09.05 arr 10.05  L 09.45 arr 10.50  L 10.45 arr 11.45  N 12.00 arr 13.00  L 13.45 arr 14.49  L 14.45 arr 15.49  K 14.45 arr 15.52  N 16.45 arr 17.52  K 17.30 arr 18.45  L 17.45 arr 18.57  N 18.25 arr 20.13  L 19.45 arr 20.50  K 19.45 arr 21.00  K 23.00 arr 00.05	INDIANAPOLIS  L 08.35 arr 09.25  L 10.45 arr 11.32  L 13.20 arr 14.07  K 16.30 arr 17.26  L 17.55 arr 18.49  L 20.05 arr 20.52	SAN FRANCISCO  K 09.45 arr 12.30  K 12.00 arr 14.37  N 12.00 arr 16.05  N 16.00 arr 19.48  K 17.00 arr 19.43  K 17.30 arr 21.23  K 19.45 arr 22.34
CINCINNATI  L 08.40 arr 10.22  N 11.45 arr 14.10  L 15.40 arr 17.19	KANSAS CITY  L 08.00 arr 09.45  N 16.45 arr 19.46  L 18.30 arr 20.12  K 20.00 arr 23.18	TUCSON  L 10.45 arr 13.35  K 16.55 arr 19.50
CLEVELAND  K 17.20 arr 18.48	LOS ANGELES  K 12.00 arr 14.21  K 15.15 arr 17.39  K 16.30 arr 19.51  K 18.00 arr 20.30  K 23.00 arr 02.48	TULSA  L 09.35 arr 11.29  L 18.20 arr 21.22
COLUMBUS  L 08.55 arr 10.23  N 11.15 arr 12.36  L 15.00 arr 16.25  L 19.35 arr 21.00	LAS VEGAS  K 10.35 arr 12.37  N 16.00 arr 17.55	WICHITA  L 08.45 arr 12.06  L 13.45 arr 17.06  L 17.45 arr 21.14
DAYTON  L 08.00 arr 09.39  L 10.55 arr 12.30  N 11.45 arr 13.15  L 16.50 arr 18.27	OKLAHOMA CITY  L 09.35 arr 12.34  L 16.55 arr 19.07	
DENVER  K 08.45 arr 10.35  K 12.00 arr 13.52  N 15.00 arr 16.48  L 15.55 arr 18.41  K 18.45 arr 20.39	PHOENIX  L 09.45 arr 12.51  K 16.55 arr 18.45	PITTSBURGH  L 07.45 arr 08.57  L 12.55 arr 14.05  N 14.15 arr 15.20  L 14.55 arr 16.05  K 16.10 arr 17.27  L 16.30 arr 17.42  N 18.25 arr 19.30  L 19.25 arr 20.37

Codes: * Ambassador Service ■ Ambassador Express L La Guardia N Newark K John F. Kennedy

**THE MOST
COMFORTABLE FLEET
OF PLANES
TO AND ACROSS
AMERICA.**

A Watergate Could Occur in Europe But Not in U.S. Style

By James Goldborough

PARIS (HT)—Many of the Europeans one meets look on the Watergate affair incredulously, even cynically. The public and private comments heard on this side of the Atlantic indicate rather more confidence in the Nixon administration than in the U.S. institutions now at work to uncover the truth. There is a widespread feeling that the press and the Democratic party are out to settle personal accounts with President Nixon and will do so despite the cost, which has been a considerable loss of U.S. prestige and credibility abroad.

It is perhaps impossible for the nations of Europe to completely understand the forces now at work in America, for many of these forces are typically American. For that reason, the reaction here has tended to be automatically critical, both of the press and the Democrats, especially since at the heart of the affair is Mr. Nixon, who has been a generally popular president in Europe. The European countries all have had their own scandals and affairs over the years, many of them notorious, but their methods of dealing with them have been different.

Here are some comments gleaned among Europeans:

An Italian: "The press in Europe does not believe in embarrassing those in power."

A Frenchman: "What you're doing is incomprehensible to us. All this over some hidden microphones!"

Dialectical Process

A Swiss: "These old ordered nations will never understand America. The systems here are built on unwritten codes of conduct—gentlemen's codes. The United States believes more in progress through conflict. You have the true dialectical process."

A West German: "You are not only undermining President Nixon, you are undermining the functioning of the United States government."

An Englishman: "Bugging is a very alien concept in England. It is very rarely done. We still think of what one cabinet member said disparagingly during World War I when it was discovered that the Royal Navy was breaking German codes: 'Gentlemen do not read each other's mail.'"

The Italian: "Power without responsibility is a dangerous thing. In Italy we have a government responsible to parliament and a parliament responsible to the people. I think the role the press has taken on in the Watergate affair is largely explained by the President's lack of responsibility either to Congress or the people. But my question is—to whom is the press responsible?"

Another Englishman: "In America, where corruption is endemic and where the police and the lower ranks of the judiciary are infected, investigative reporting has often been shown to be the only safeguard of the public interest."

Another Frenchman: "You are being naïve."

Despite fundamental differences between American and European institutions, there are certain similarities common to all democratic countries. If the spectacle of Watergate is being harshly judged by Europeans, it does not mean Watergate could not have happened here. It is perfectly legitimate to ask how the different institutions of the European democracies would have responded if on one particular day in June burglars were caught with their fingers in the safes of the political enemies of Georges Pompidou, Willy Brandt, Edward Heath or any of a number of European leaders.

The Italian, when asked how things might have gone, immediately said they wouldn't have. He remarked that the police in any of the countries in democratic Europe, being branches of the central government, would have muzzled any such political affair before it ever reached the press.

But let us assume the information got out. The key elements in Watergate are political espionage, the press, the courts, Congress and the doctrine of separation of powers. Beyond these is the question of executive malfeasance, executive privilege and the individual Richard Nixon, who in the eyes of a Swiss observer is "purely American, with his attitude of hate your political enemy, screw your political enemy, which is traceable back to the cold war, the witch hunts and his first campaign in California."

Political espionage. This exists in Europe too, though certainly all that goes on has not come to light. Still, the variety of methods employed by the Nixon administration probably never has been equaled here. The French government admits to bugging and says it will go on bugging in the interests of "national security." In France, as in Britain, where it also exists, bugging is not authorized by the courts, as in the United States, but by the government. The French government denies that opposition parliamentarians are bugged, but two French exposé weeklies, *Minité* and *Le Canard Enchaîné*, have published proof that opposition journalists are spied upon.

In Italy, the courts are currently investigating widespread bugging abuses. In Switzerland, a recent bugging episode led to a press campaign and a limitation on electronic surveillance, which, however, will continue in cases of national security. As in the United States, national security is used as a pretext to excuse many activities that otherwise might be considered abuses of individual rights.

A somewhat different form of political tampering has apparently come into practice in West Germany. In that country politicians from the two leading parties, Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, are accusing each other not of eavesdropping but of bribing each other. The so-called Steiner affair, which involves an alleged payment by the Social Democrats to buy a Christian Democrat's vote during a crucial confidence motion a year ago, is now under investigation by a parliamentary committee.

The press and the courts. Without the digging of the American press, the scope of the Watergate scandal might never have been known. It is difficult to conceive of the European press playing the same role in uncovering a government scandal.

The Swiss: "There is no European national press that sets itself systematically on the side of the people against the government. The press here is part of the Establishment."

French Embargo

An example of what the Swiss was saying occurred in France four years ago, at the time the Israeli secretly spirited five French-made Israeli-owned gunboats out of Cherbourg harbor to get around a French embargo. The publisher of *Le Presse de la Manche* explained a few days later in an editorial why his newspaper had not reported the departure of the gunboats, and why it was the American Associated Press that carried the first reports:

"When we learned of the departure of the boats, we considered that our position should remain the same, and that we should in no way compromise a delicate operation for which we had reason, in everybody's interest, to wish a successful conclusion. We didn't want to take the risk of disrupting things by commentaries which could only have come at a time when everyone was to be satisfied."

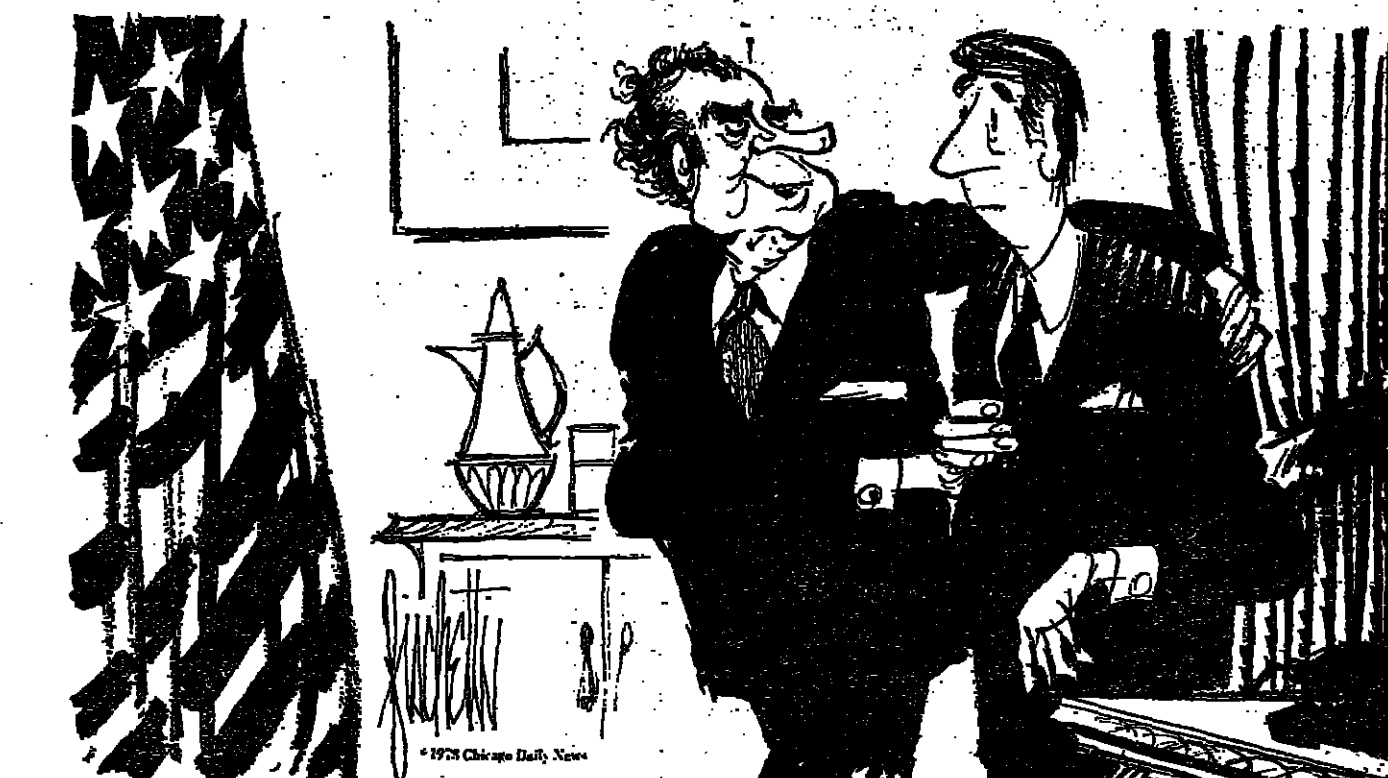
The most frequently heard criticism in Europe regarding the reporting of the Watergate affair is that the American press is conducting a "trial by press" and that the various principals in the case—President Nixon in particular—are shown to be "guilty until proven innocent." In Europe, the laws dealing with freedom of the press to report on matters that are in the public interest are extremely diverse, ranging from the near total silencing of the British press to a freedom in West Germany that exceeds anything known in the United States. In Britain, a Watergate affair would be contained almost totally within the courts. The public would learn no more than was testified, and there would almost certainly be no leaks.

Examples of the limitations on the English press were given in two recent cases. One was the resignation a year ago of Reginald Maudling, the home secretary and deputy prime minister, over his past involvement with a bankrupt company; the other was a court decision this month in the thalidomide case. The Maudling resignation, equivalent in importance to the resignation of an American vice-president, passed in and out of the British newspapers so quickly that a reader who missed a day or two would never have known about it. This is because, once an official investigation begins, British newspapers can be cited for contempt if they publish anything but the barest facts.

In the thalidomide case, British newspapers have been enjoined for 12 years from publishing all the facts about the drug and the damage it caused. This is because some of the 200 legal actions brought against the company that made the drug still have not been settled.

That the British press screamed when the High Court announced that the ban on thalidomide publication was being extended was natural enough. More unusual was a public protest from opposition leader Harold Wilson, who in a letter to the *Times* last week stated that the decision also would affect Parliament. "Parliament is hamstrung," Mr. Wilson wrote, "if it cannot draw both on the facts and opinions freely published in the press." He said that the court's decision would "inhibit Parliament in both its legislative functions and in its duty of holding the executive accountable to its authority." Mr. Wilson was in effect arguing for a more open system of court reporting, such as practiced in America.

The British sub judice law represents an extreme, but similar laws are found in other countries. One of the first things Gen. de Gaulle did after returning to power was to reform the French system and introduce here what has come to be known variously as the *loi de silence* and the *secret de l'instruction*. This reform, passed



"WOULD YOU STEP A LITTLE CLOSER TO THE THIRD STAR DOWN, FOURTH OVER, AND REPEAT THAT FOR POSTERITY?"

In the heat of the Algerian war, provides for jail terms and fines for journalists and officials involved in leaking information that is before the courts. De Gaulle also had passed the famous Article 236 of the Code, which provides jail terms up to a year for persons (or newspapers) guilty of "shame" on the president, a law which President Nixon no doubt wishes existed in the United States.

No Contempt Laws

Italy has no such sub judice or contempt laws, but that has not kept a kind of journalistic restraint from developing in that country that an Italian calls "auto-censorship." He cites a case that he says "could easily have become the Italian Watergate." Earlier this year, Graham Martin, the present U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam and former ambassador to Italy, was reported by U.S. intelligence officials to have proposed, while ambassador to Rome, that Central Intelligence Agency funds be used to secretly subsidize the Italian Christian Democratic party, as such funds were used during the cold war. The offer, allegedly made in 1970, came at a time when the Christian Democrats were under strong attack on their left from both Socialists and Communists. Mr. Martin allegedly made the offer at the request of former Premier Amintore Fanfani, who was about to launch his unsuccessful campaign for the Italian presidency.

Mr. Martin was questioned extensively about the matter by the U.S. Senate this spring, but the matter was never adequately explained. What happened to this Italian Watergate? "Very little got into the Italian press," the Italian said. "In fact I first read of it in the *Herald Tribune*. The attitude in Italy was that this sort of thing should not be pursued too far for there was no telling where it might lead."



HOUSEHOLD WORDS—Senate Watergate committee chairman Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., (right) conferring with some of his committee and staff members during the ongoing

West Germany has the most uninhibited press in Europe. West German newspapers are unhampered by contempt laws and journalists are protected by law from revealing the sources of their information. A newspaper such as *Bild Zeitung* has far greater liberty in its coverage of the courts and criminal trials than anything known in the United States. Yet with the possible exception of *Der Spiegel*, investigative reporting is a rarity in the West German press.

In addition to the sub judice laws in several European countries, there exists in Britain what is known as the Official Secrets Act. All the Western democracies, including the United States, have laws against the leaking of, and publishing of, unauthorized security information. Britain alone has a law making it a crime to reveal any unauthorized information at all. It should be remembered that before the Watergate revelations in the United States, the Nixon administration had made known its intention to press Congress for a law similar to the British law, especially after the leaks involving the Pentagon papers. These plans now apparently have been dropped.

A debate is currently under way, both in Europe and America, on yet another aspect of journalistic freedom, the so-called shield laws that would protect journalists from being compelled by law to reveal their sources. Though such a law already exists in West Germany, it does not in most countries. In the United States journalists have been cited for contempt and jailed for refusing to name their sources. There is no consensus on the subject. At last month's conference of the International Press Institute, Philip Levy, a British lawyer and expert on press laws, argued that "the privilege of nondisclosure of sources would open the door to irresponsible journalism." Mr. Levy suggested that a journalist who could not be compelled to name his sources might very well be a journalist who didn't have any sources.

Probers Collecting Fans, Vitriol, Cranks

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON—Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., has an unlisted telephone number for the first time in his political career. Sen. Lowell Weicker, R., Conn., on a recent family outing to a New York baseball game was asked so many times for his autograph that he never saw the game.

Samuel Dash, the committee counsel, in a department store to buy a shirt, found himself surrounded by admiring citizens. In eight short weeks, the seven members of the Senate Watergate committee and their investigators have been catapulted into stardom by their daily television exposure.

Viewers write rapturous letters to Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R., Tenn., about his dimples and boyish smile. Even 76-year-old Sen. Ervin's sagging jowls, wildy moving eyebrows and country Southern manner have attracted a large following and resulted in the formation of a national Sam Ervin Fan Club.

"I don't see my family at all now," said Sen. Daniel Inouye, D., Hawaii.

"I decided to send them back (home) to Hawaii until all of this is over. It's a strain on assignment. On the surface it might seem glamorous and exciting—and it is exciting—but there is a price we are all paying. It's a rough life."

Probers Probed

A few of the senators publicly exploring undercover political operations also have found themselves the subject of critical investigations. A recent newspaper story, for example, named Sen. Weicker as the recipient of secret campaign funds handed out by Herbert W. Kalmbach, President

Nixon's lawyer. Sen. Weicker said he is certain the story arose because of his work on the committee.

"There's no question about it," he said. "But, to be candid, you either believe in yourself, or you don't. It will just take a little bit of time to respond. I do sleep at night with a clear conscience."

"Do I know it will continue? The answer is yes," Sen. Weicker said. "Does it upset me? The answer is no."

It upsets Sen. Joseph Montoya, D., N.M., however, who has acknowledged that signatures on his 1970 campaign financing report apparently were forgeries. He said the disclosure shocked him.

"There is a move among certain elements in the country to destroy the names of certain members of the committee," he said, refusing to elaborate.

Notoriety of another kind has accompanied the committee work of Sen. Edward Brooke, R., Fla., and he is not pleased.

Former White House counsel John Dean told the committee members of a February meeting in La Costa, Calif., with former White House aide H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman where Sen. Gurney was described by them as "a sure friend and protector of the President's interest." Sen. Gurney said he has not allowed the label to interfere with his performance on the committee.

"It's just not true at all," Sen. Gurney said. "I have as much in common with those men as La Costa was with the men sitting on the North Pole."

"I frequently vote for measures the President supports," he continued. "But, as for Watergate itself and the cast of characters

appearing, I have deep loathing for all of them. They got the President in trouble and the people around them in trouble, and I wouldn't lift a finger to help them."

All of the members have been deluged with telephone calls, some friendly, some not. Several of Sen. Weicker's young staff members were reduced to tears when a barrage of nasty callers objected to the senator's tough questioning of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell. Sen. Ervin's unlisted telephone number resulted from a series of crank calls.

"I got a lot of calls from crackpots," Sen. Ervin said. "One man called and said the Lord had appointed him the second prophet Elijah, and that he should testify. He said the Lord had told him what to say. I told him I didn't believe we could use him—that some people might call it hearsay—but if he wanted to get the Lord to testify, that was okay."

Sen. Weicker also complained that the long hours have hurt his sports activities. "I have severely curtailed my 7 a.m. tennis and kept me from the staff softball team," he said. "I'm serious about these."

Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., has found that he cannot walk uninterrupted anywhere between his office and the Senate floor. "There are always people waving and smiling," he said. "Before, I would always assume they were Georgia constituents. But now they come from everywhere. Nothing else has changed much, though. I still work an 18-hour day."

The senators have not been the only ones to suffer from the star syndrome. Mild-mannered Samuel Dash, the committee's chief counsel, embarrassed by the publicity, found himself cornered

in a Maryland seafood restaurant several weeks ago.

"The waitresses were horrified," Mr. Dash said. "They couldn't believe I was sitting there in a seafood restaurant eating fried chicken."

The Other Faces

Deputy chief counsel Rufus Edmisten, an Ervin aide for the past 10 years with unabashed political ambitions in his home state of North Carolina, has also been the recipient of unrelenting public adoration. People call up and ask the identity of the face behind the face behind Sen. Ervin. "They want to know how old I am and whether or not I am married," Mr. Edmisten said. (He turned 33 on July 12. His wife, Jane, is a Justice Department attorney in its tax division.) "They also ask for pictures. I don't have any."

The committee has also received hundreds of telephone calls asking about the face behind Sen. Gurney which, from afar, bears a startling resemblance to Richard M. Nixon. He is Bob Silverstein, an assistant counsel assigned to Sen. Gurney.

"People have called my office continuously asking if it is really the President sitting behind me," Sen. Gurney said, laughing. Fred Thompson, chief counsel for the three Republican senators, says he has not allowed fame to affect him. He credits this to his family.

After the first day of the hearings, he called his wife Sarah in Tennessee to find out how his children had reacted to their father's televised appearance. "I really don't know," she told him. "They've been out playing ball all day."

© Los Angeles Times.

Congress and the separation of powers. Parliamentary investigative bodies exist in Western European countries, although they do not have the influence of U.S. congressional investigations. In West Germany the Steiner case is being investigated by parliament. Most commissions set up in Europe are purely advisory and are generally set up by the government, something that obviously can affect their impartiality.

Obviously, the French Senate, toothless though it is, has been effective in investigating abuses precisely because it has not been controlled by the Gaullist majority. The Senate has uncovered a payola and clandestine advertising network on French television and in October will launch an inquiry into electronic surveillance by the government. Neither the French president nor the French government ever has shown any particular disposition to cooperate with the Senate in these investigations, which has hampered them.

But there never has been anything in democratic Europe similar to the carnival atmosphere of a publicly televised U.S. congressional hearing. The European parliamentary bodies investigate with a view to future legislation. They do not have the quasi-judicial power given to U.S. congressional investigations through their power to grant immunity, compel testimony and call for contempt.

With the exception of France, it is unlikely that a constitutional problem or separation of powers issue would be posed by the discovery of a European Watergate. Italy, West Germany, Britain and the Benelux countries are all parliamentary democracies where the government would fall over such a scandal and there would be new elections.

In France, the only one of these nations with an independent elected president, it is a different matter. There are no constitutional problems looming here over the ambiguity of the Fifth Republic's constitution on the division of powers among the president, prime minister, government and National Assembly. In 1965, the only significant scandal of the Fifth Republic, the disappearance of Moroccan leftist leader Mehdi Ben Barka in Paris in 1965, the National Assembly played no significant role in investigating the affair. De Gaulle disposed of his interior minister and chastised the Moroccans in the wake of the affair, but Ben Barka case never was adequately explained.

Judicial Role

The relationship of the courts to the legislative and executive powers in Europe are quite different from country to country. In none of these countries does a high court exist with the ultimate power of the U.S. Supreme Court to decide on the ultimate constitutionality of laws. In a parliamentary democracy the executive is responsible to the parliament, without judicial review that while the president himself cannot be censured, his government may be. The lack of checks and balances in the French system is not ignored, and there are pressures here to create a high court modeled on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Harold Wilson, in his letter to the *Times*, touched on the ill of separation-of-powers dispute that could arise even in a parliamentary democracy. Mr. Wilson, in suggesting that parliamentary decisions might muzzle the newspapers, said that the "inquiries of 'facts freely published in the press' went on to suggest it in doing so the courts might be overstepping their rightful role."

"What Parliament cannot accept is that such construction should be allowed to shift the balance of power against its own authority and the fulfillment of its duties."

It is a bit too easy to say that Watergate could only happen in America. But it is perhaps fair to say that only in America would it have turned into such an open house, such a public landing. "The quantity of Watergate news is appalling," says an Italian. "It is at times as though you have forgotten that there are other things happening in the world." In the final analysis it is the manifestation of an open society that has the strength to test itself in front of everybody. It's not every society that can survive such a test.

As Mitchell, Stans Seek Dismissal

Denial of Defendants' Right Feared in Watergate Hearing

By Warren Weaver

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Has former Attorney General John N. Mitchell been deprived of his right to a fair trial on conspiracy charges because the Senate Watergate committee questioned him sharply about related political matters for two days over national television?

On this question hinges the fate not only of Mr. Mitchell and a co-defendant, former Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, but also of a score of other longtime White House and administration leaders who have become widely known as Watergate witnesses and face possible criminal charges.

Also at stake, at longer range, is the issue of whether Congress can continue to conduct widely publicized free-ranging inquiries such as the current one without risking preventing the punishment of the men whose wrongdoing it is attempting to expose. Ultimately involved as well will be the capacity of the courts to adapt trial procedures realistically to the kind of publicity that the modern national communications system generates, or alternatively, to impose curbs on that system.

The underlying problem is to reconcile the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of the press, as it applies to coverage of crime, and the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of speedy trial by an impartial jury in the locality where the crime was committed. When the press freedom permits constant casting of hearings in which interrogating senators are not bound by any rules of evidence or limits on prejudicial questioning, critics declare, the problem of finding an impartial jury to try one of the hearing witnesses or someone he accused becomes far more difficult than it ordinarily would be.

Delay Is Sought

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans, relying on the argument, have asked a federal district judge in New York to dismiss the case against them, which involves a conspiracy to obtain a \$300,000 campaign contribution from Robert L. Vesco, a financier then under government investigation.

Under the judges will not dismiss the charges, the two former cabinet officers have said, he should at least delay the trial indefinitely, presumably until the Watergate publicity has subsided and move it to a court outside New York.

The question, as it affects the former Nixon aides, should be decided initially in a matter of weeks. Judge Lee P. Gagliardi had ordered the Vesco prosecutors to reply to the Mitchell-Stans

Unconventional Inflation

The World Explosion
In Commodity Prices

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—A week ago, Mrs. T. Debarlier of (Monrovia) was rummaging through a storage room in her house and came across a copy of The New York Times dated Jan. 23, 1972. She gave it to her husband, a retired U.S. Army colonel.

Col. Debarlier, who has time to read fine print, eventually came to Page 7 and a set of tables on commodity prices. He noted that Moody's commodity price index for that day was 402.3.

Then he picked up The New York Times he had just received for July 21, 1973. The Moody's index for that day, covering prices in late July, was 618.5, or an increase of 58 percent in 18 months.

Mr. Debarlier's surprising and distressing discovery which he communicated to this reporter, illustrates with unusual clarity why government economists—without being any outside analysts—believe almost to a man that the inflation afflicting Americans in 1973 is strikingly different from anything known for two decades.

"The leading factors in this inflation are not the conventional ones," said Barbara V.H. Whitman, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

The present inflation, in this widely held view, is not mainly a case of rising wages pushing up prices. Nor is it mainly a case of large corporations raising their prices by more than their costs in order to increase profits at a time of high demand, though profits this year have been large and rising.

Worldwide Problem

Instead, it is mainly what is called a "commodity inflation," notably in food but not limited to food. It is worldwide and it is the first of its kind since 1950-51, during the Korean War.

In the view of many experts, there is very little anyone can do about it, at least in the short run. A commodity inflation is virtually immune, for example, to price controls, partly because many of the prices are set in world markets.

Commodity inflation describes a situation of sharp increases in prices of raw products of all kinds, farm and nonfarm.

There are various indexes of commodity prices, each having its own "mix" of products, but they all tell the same story. This is what has happened in the last year to three well-known indexes:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of 23 commodities—up 49.7 percent.

The index of world commodity prices compiled by The Economist of London—up 83 percent.

The Associated Press commodity index—up 43 percent (including 4.6 percent in the last week alone).

This extraordinary price explosion has plagued governments and politicians everywhere.

Secretary of the Treasury George F. Shultz said a few days ago that "our rate of inflation is not so great" if food prices and prices of commodities traded in world markets are left out.

The prices of commodities are usually not "charged" by anybody. Many are set in daily trading in commodity markets from Chicago to Singapore, with large numbers of both sellers and buyers.

These prices are the purest example of the working of the law of supply and demand.

Here are some examples of the increases in prices over the last year:

Wool—36 percent.
Hogs—42 percent.
Natural rubber—136 percent.
Corn—58 percent.
Steel scrap—43 percent.

By far the most common explanation economists give for these huge increases is simply the extraordinary boom in the world economy, which adds to demand for almost everything.

Output Soaring

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a group of 24 mainly industrial countries, reported recently that "the growth of output [for the industrial countries combined] is expected to reach an almost unprecedented 7 to 7 1/2 percent this year."

It said that this simultaneous boom has not occurred on such a scale since the early 1960s, when there was also a commodity price explosion.

In addition, in the food area in particular, bad weather in parts of the world, including the United States, has been a factor. Other factors affecting supply include such items as the recent long copper strike in Chile and the sudden virtual disappearance of anovules—a major source of chemical, used as an animal protein feed-off the coast of Peru.

An additional factor affecting the United States is the devaluation of the dollar. According to a report prepared by Marvin Koster of the Cost of Living Council, prices of such imported materials as zinc have been "sharply affected" by devaluation.

Cut to Administrative Role

3 U.S. Military Secretaries
Enjoy Only Shadow of Power

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The civilian secretary of a military service runs a 16-gun salute and can command a personal airplane, a limousine and a few aides around him. But he no longer has control over the operations of the troops that he is supposed to run, train and equip.

The ceremonial trappings remain from the days—30 and more years ago—when the secretary of war and the secretary of the Navy were among the more powerful figures in government, sitting at the right hand of the President on military matters. But the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force have found themselves progressively reduced to an administrative, ceremonial role in a centralized military establishment run by the secretary of defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The declining role of the service secretaries was underscored by the admission last week by James Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr. that he had not been informed of the secret bombing in Cambodia in 1969 and 1970. But, as Mr. Seamans quickly added, there was no reason he should have been informed since he was not in the operational chain of command.

To Mr. Seamans, this was obviously a source of embarrassment, but as he was embarrassed to his television set in January, 1973, that intensive bombing of North Vietnam had been ordered. Now that he is out of office, he also can complain that "it doesn't make sense to have the title and not become involved in and have knowledge of what is going on."

Out of Cabinet

To some, such as Sen. Harold H. Hughes, D. Iowa, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, such by-passing of the service secretaries on operational decisions represents a serious flaw in civilian control over the military. But, from another perspective, the reason the service secretaries are being by-passed is because of a wish to establish more centralized and thus, presumably, more effective civilian control.

The status, authority and prestige of the service secretaries has been eroding ever since the

Defense Department was created in 1949 with the stated purpose of establishing centralized civilian control over the largely independent military services.

The service secretaries until then had served in the President's cabinet, but they were displaced by the secretary of defense, a demotion from which they have never completely recovered in terms of their power.

How to fit the service secretaries into the concept of civilian control was difficult in a defense establishment that was increasingly managed by a secretary of defense assisted by an expanding platoon of assistant secretaries who by protocol ranked below the service secretaries but in fact wielded greater power.

In 1959, President Eisenhower, drawing on his military experience, sought to bring the service secretaries back into the operational chain of command, which had fallen largely under the control of the chiefs of staff. In a reorganization plan approved by Congress, the military departments were designated as the executive agencies serving between the secretary of defense and the field commands.

Cumbersome System

The concept was that the Joint Chiefs of Staff would engage in planning while operations would be directed by the secretary of defense working through the military departments, which would serve as the contact point for the overseas commands. By 1958, when intercontinental missiles had added a new urgency to centralized control, President Eisenhower had found this system "cumbersome and unreliable in time of war."

As a result, Congress in 1958 approved legislation reorganizing the Defense Department to give greater authority to the secretary of defense, and establishing a new chain of command from the President to the secretary of defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the military commands in the field. With that law, the service secretaries were explicitly removed from the operational chain.



A Cultural Divide at Russian Border

East Bloc Goes Its Un-Soviet Way

By Hedrick Smith

BREST, U.S.S.R. (NYT)—Here on the Soviet-Polish frontier an unusual feat of engineering occurs every day: Entire trains are lifted off their carriages, car by car, and fitted with new sets of wheels to pass out of the Soviet Union into Europe.

They enter Brest on the wide-gauge wheel carriages used in Russia, since czarist times and an hour and a half later they leave Brest on the narrow wheels that fit the tracks of the rest of Europe. They are ready to travel onward not only to Poland and East Germany but through Berlin to West Germany and the Low Countries and on to the English Channel, because East and West Europe are on the same track.

Symbolically, this shift marks an important cultural divide at the Soviet frontier. It sets off Eastern Europe as a world different from the Soviet Union itself, a region with deep historical links to the West, a cultural way station between the West and Moscow, and, often, a conveyor belt to the Soviet Union for Western culture and technology. This symbolism is reinforced in countless ways during the trip from Moscow through Eastern Europe.

A traveler entering the region from the West may note that many basic institutions follow the Soviet model—Communist party rule, a controlled press, five-year economic plans, police controls and cumbersome bureaucracy.

What strikes the traveler from Moscow are the differences from the Soviet system and the variations in life-style. He leaves a nation closed and suspicious, living in continental isolation, and discovers a region of peoples who are in fairly broad and open contact with the rest of the world, who practice more flexible forms of Communism, indulge in consumer ways beyond the reach of ordinary Russians, who tolerate artistic and literary forms banned at home by the Kremlin and who allow religion, private agriculture and small private trade a role in Communist society.

Moscow, with its industry and its seven million people, conveys also a sense of power, but for international flavor it does not match the smaller capitals of Eastern Europe, with their hotels and airline offices, their more modish shops and fashions, their swarms of tourists.

Little Differences

Many little differences greet the visitor from Moscow: the surprising number of Bulgarians driving Mercedes cars in Sofia; the appearance of Edward, Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" on the Romanian stage or "The Flintstones" on Romanian television; an East Berlin supermarket and department store on the Alexanderplatz that could pass easily in Atlanta; a Polish journalist driving around the block in Gdansk moaning, "Poor old Poland, no more parking space."

And then there is the constant talk of Eastern European youth about travel abroad: Jimi Hendrix or Mahalia Jackson booming over a Hungarian radio station; East Germans admitting they listen to the American Armed Forces Radio in Berlin for the latest Western music; the shipping at censorship, police informers and Communist-bloc solidarity in Polish and Hungarian political chatter; groups of Bulgarians and Romanians clustered outside the American Embassies in their capitals studying photo exhibits of the Skylab space mission.

whereas in Moscow ordinary Russians hurry past the embassy as if it were a cemetery under military guard.

Eastern Europeans are generally more conversant than Russians with a host of topics dealing with the outside world, from Watergate to the latest antics of their favorite Western movie stars and athletes. They know much more about Soviet-American wheat deals than the Russians themselves. They are less inhibited than most Russians.

The Poles, though they do not have freedom of the press, often practice startling freedom of conversation—though even in Poland people sometimes turn up the radio when kitchen talk turns to intellectual dissent.

Persistent Restrictions

The pattern varies from country to country. Hungary and Poland are much more liberal, open and experimental than orthodox Bulgaria. East Germany, Romania and Czechoslovakia fall between.

Restrictions and limitations persist, but by comparison with the Soviet Union the atmosphere is decidedly relaxed. There is a much more palpable drive to copy Western life-styles, a far greater knowledge about the world at home and abroad, greater realism and willingness among officials to admit shortcomings, less ideological pretension and dogmatism. Ordinary people seem to be getting a better break and public opinion seems to count for something with the political leadership. Moreover, in scenes of conversations one encounters surprisingly strong private expressions of anti-Soviet feeling.

In fields where Eastern Europeans have no choice—foreign policy, defense and, to a lesser degree, foreign trade, they follow Moscow's lead, although Romania asserts independence even in these Communist parties remain in firm control everywhere, but they interpret their Marxist writ with considerable variations.

In the last three years, the Soviet Union has succeeded in winning Western acquiescence to its political hegemony in Eastern Europe. It has managed to solidify Communist rule in East Germany and has even induced Yugoslavia and Romania to patch over the sharp differences that developed with Moscow after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. The continuing presence of Soviet troops remains a vital fact of life, and there is little visible pressure, except from Romania, for Moscow to reduce or withdraw its forces.

Freedom to Maneuver

In the current international climate, the Kremlin has had to grant Eastern European Communist leaders more maneuvering room in domestic economic and cultural affairs and, recently, in foreign trade, in the interest of holding popular support and modernizing their economies. Some Eastern Europeans and Western diplomats think that an irreversible loosening is taking place.

But each national leadership is moving carefully, spending the coin of limited flexibility to suit itself—the Romanians in foreign policy, the Hungarians in fashioning a profit-oriented new economic mechanism, the Poles in their cultural openness and now, joined by the East Germans and the Czechoslovaks, in growing consumerism.

For all of them the memory of Czechoslovakia and the fate of the deconstructed liberal leader,

Alexander Dubcek, remain a primary deterrent against going too far too fast. "Anyone who thinks that because of détente there would not be another Czechoslovakia if the Soviets felt sufficiently provoked by one of these countries ought to have his head examined," a high American diplomat in Eastern Europe remarked privately. Knowledgeable Eastern Europeans say much the same.

The net result is a balancing act that is often personal as well as national. A Polish computer specialist or a Hungarian writer will do a stint in Moscow to balance off a grant from the United States or West Germany. Hungarian, Romanian and Czechoslovakian theater compa-

nies or rock groups match off trips to the West with trips to the Soviet Union to earn the next trip westward. Periodically the governments go through phases of cultural tightening. And everywhere, especially in Hungary, people are careful to contain or soft-pedal their liberal urges to avoid provoking Moscow and losing what many have come to feel is—as a Budapest intellectual described it—"a pretty reasonable life."

"Every member of our Politburo keeps up with the economic situation," a high Hungarian official confided to a Western diplomat. "This is not a Dubcek country, and it never will be."

The compensating outlet for some Eastern Europeans is a strong assertion of nationalism as well as broadening cultural ties with the West. In Poland one of the first moves by the party chief, Edward Gierek, to gain popular support after taking over in December, 1970, was to an-

nounce that the government would rebuild the 16th-century royal castle of Warsaw as a gesture of national unity. In Romania President Nicolae Ceausescu regularly rallies support with declarations of independence, which everyone understands to mean independence from the Soviet Union. In Hungary the leaders have pointedly left standing the empty pedestal for the statue of Stalin pulled down during the 1956 Hungarian revolution. Czechoslovakia has a reputation for anti-Soviet jokes and violent sports rivalry with the Russians.

Although, theoretically, the West is the enemy of all, and although many East Europeans voice their gratitude for the Soviet defeat of the Nazis, they make equally plain their feeling that the Soviet Union is the power with which they must contend today.

Anti-Russian sentiments come out in a variety of ways. East Germans complain bitterly about continuing economic "reparations." Romanians say bluntly that they dislike Russians. Polish dock workers in Gdynia engaged last fall in a potato-throwing fight with Soviet seamen after the Russians allegedly had dumped into the sea evidently spoiled potatoes loaded by the Poles onto Soviet ships. A Polish editor explained that press censorship was necessary in his country "we would have another Czechoslovakia" because a completely free press would inevitably print articles offensive to Moscow.

Surprisingly few ordinary people outside the official establishment in most Eastern European countries speak Russian, although in all countries but Romania it is a compulsory course for several years. At a Warsaw museum a guide, refusing to speak Russian, said curtly, "We speak Polish here."

Two young East German border guards smirked helplessly when an American addressed them in Russian, and one mumbled a mélange: "Ich kann nicht Russisch sprechen." In Romania Russian ranks as the fifth choice among children after French, German, English and Italian.

Eastern Europeans say that on trips to the Soviet Union they often feel as much outsiders as Western tourists do. "We can take a private trip anywhere except Russia," an East German said. "There it's group tours or delegations—the same for us as for you." Schedules are fixed and routes prescribed. An Eastern European journalist added that when he worked in Moscow he was subject to the same travel restrictions, telephone taps and occasional surveillance as Western newsmen.

Western culture, like Western technology, enjoys far greater prestige in Eastern Europe than Soviet culture. Intellectuals make

no secret not only of their general preference for modern Western works—though Russian classics are admired—but also of their feeling that recognition from the West constitutes the real hallmark of success for their writers, directors and pop stars. Western movies are enormously popular, especially with the young, who often make a fetish of keeping up with the latest Western music and fashions as well.

Unlike Western youth, Eastern European youth seems to have no special voice of its own. Young people are tied much more to their parents, not for money but for housing, because living space is tight, and to the state, for work. The constant preoccupation of many young people is travel to the West, something still hard to arrange, though in Hungary and Poland more and more are finding ways.

In the theater and book-publishing worlds, Eastern Europeans have accepted a host of Western authors barred in the Soviet Union, among them Beckett, Ionesco, Albee, James Joyce, Günter Grass, Camus, Yeats, Gorky and William Golding, not to mention Hungarian editions of Alexander Werth's distinctly Western-oriented "History of World War II," Jean LeCarré's "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold" and Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World."

For most intellectuals the historic pull of Western culture is strong. "We all have the same roots," a Hungarian writer explained. "The Renaissance came to Italy before Northern Europe. We did not get our Gothic architecture until the 19th century. But we're part of the same spirit."

The exception is Bulgaria, which, as a Slavic country with a language and alphabet close to Russian, has an old affinity for Moscow, its liberator in the 19th century from 500 years of Turkish rule as well as its protector today.

Elsewhere openness to Western influence has made for a more lively and usually more liberal intellectual life as well as a generally higher standard of living than in the Soviet Union. As a result leaders like Janos Kadar, the party chief in Hungary, and Mr. Gierek in Poland enjoy genuine popularity that Eastern Europeans say was impossible a few years ago.

Kadar is the first Hungarian leader in this century with common sense," a Hungarian writer commented. "He is a clever manœuvre of course, but he seems to know something about how the common man feels and wants to live. He talks about it in his speeches. I'm not a Communist, but I respect him."

This article is by the Moscow bureau chief of The New York Times, who recently toured Eastern Europe.

Our
Enemy

No, the world is certainly not our enemy, on the contrary. But the world map is.

And here's why:

■ Copenhagen is the gateway of our express routes to

JAPAN (Trans-Siberian Express).

S.E. ASIA (Trans-Asian Express, daily)

AUSTRALIA (extension from Bangkok by Thai International, with through aircraft from Copenhagen to Sydney)

N. AMERICA, WEST (Pacific Express, daily)

■ A conventional world map makes it look like a detour to fly via Copenhagen to these parts of the world.

Our friend is the globe — the only true picture of the earth.

For a string stretched over the globe will show that it is not a detour to fly via Copenhagen. The string will, more often than not, run over, or close to, Copenhagen. For instance

Paris — Tokyo
Glasgow — Bangkok
London — Sydney
Berlin — Seattle
Vienna — Los Angeles
Tehran — New York

When you plan an intercontinental trip, spend a few seconds to glance at a globe. It may save you hours.

Going far east or far west, you have a choice: FLY VIA COPENHAGEN — OR FACE A DETOUR

SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
Representing THAI International

Out of This World

On Saturday morning, three American astronauts shot into space headed for the sky laboratory that had been majestically circling the earth in a solitude of solitude for more than a month. It was one of those climaxes of technology and will to which man has become accustomed, ever since the Soviet Union launched the first sputnik, 16 years ago.

And this venture was not only the first in which men would fly back to a space vehicle their predecessors had put in operation, utilized and then abandoned; it also bore the promise that at some time in the future Soviet and American astronauts would cooperate in a study of space, and of man in space. The mastery of vast empty areas was being illustrated; so, too, the mastery of those national and ideological differences that clutter so much of human activity on earth.

There was a brief interlude, on Saturday and Sunday, in the grinding attempt to resolve some of those very human differences, back in Washington. Watergate and its implications, so crucial for the constitutional development of the nation that had launched Skylab-2, knew a recess—at least insofar as public manifestations of the problem were concerned. Just as complex as, and more significant than, the intricate workings of the Skylab experiment, Watergate was less amenable to the control of computers and electronics, however much both figured in the problems it raised. The reactions of men to the weightlessness and confinement of outer space can be set down in graphs and charts—but how evaluate the strains on the American political organism of Watergate? How calculate the best means of counter-act-

ing those strains—or of avoiding them in the future?

While these two phenomena of modern America were being acted out in the lonely reaches of space or the corridors of power, there was another, in a lovely bit of country, where narrow lakes slice through the hills of south central New York State. There the Woodstock nation, which most thought had died of exploitation and random violence, suddenly came to life again, as some 500,000 young people, nearly the population of the state of Hawaii, converged on Watkins Glen, ostensibly to listen to such rock groups as the Grateful Dead, the Allman Brothers and the Band. "Ostensibly," because there must be easier ways to hear rock than by spending long hours crawling by car or on foot to a shelterless tract of land, jammed under primitive circumstances of eating and hygiene, into a faceless mob. Woodstock produced its imitators and its philosophers. Now Watkins Glen—drawing a fourth more spectators than Woodstock—poses its own puzzles.

Is it the ultimate in rejection of the technological triumphs of Skylab and the political perversions of Watergate? It is not a crusade—there were none to cry "God wills it" to those young faces, turned toward the source of sound at Watkins Glen. Did the sound convey a message? Does the crowd itself say something of value to the world? Surely it is more than some monstrous irrelevance; surely it bespeaks some need, some craving, for communion, some disturbing severance of the young from both the successes and the failures of their elders. Like Skylab, Watkins Glen was out of this world, yet, like Watergate, both were part of it. And all three offer far more questions than the answers that are now visible in them.

Middle East Veto

It is unfortunate that the Middle East resolution which was offered in the Security Council last week by Egypt's "friends" was so blatantly biased that the United States had no honorable alternative but to veto it. While reaffirming support for Resolution 242, this latest Arab gambit so distorted the language and spirit of that basic United Nations formula that it could have seriously compromised any future effort by the world organization to promote peace in the area. That would not have served Egypt's true interests any more than those of Israel.

The resolution certainly went too far in deploring Israel's continued occupation of the territories occupied during the 1967 conflict, implying a requirement for total withdrawal that was deliberately avoided in the original document. It does not follow, however, that the United States or Israel can afford to ignore the widespread unease over Israeli policies that is reflected in the 13-to-0 vote for the resolution. It is evident that an overwhelming majority of nations—not just the Arabs—believe that Israel's "creation of facts" in the occupied lands, and demands for substantial border changes are also incompatible with Resolution 242 and represent a serious obstacle to peace.

The United States would have been on

sound moral and diplomatic grounds if it had chosen this opportunity to reassert some reasonable approximation of the position taken by Secretary of State Rogers several years ago when he asserted that "any changes in the pre-existing lines should not reflect the weight of conquest and should be confined to insubstantial alterations required for mutual security."

It is also puzzling that the United States chose to echo Israel's objections to a passage in the resolution referring to the "rights and legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians." So long as this country—and Israel—refuse to recognize that the Palestinian people, central parties to this dispute since the original United Nations partition plan, also have rights and legitimate aspirations that must be taken into account, it is difficult to see how United States diplomacy can contribute to a lasting settlement.

The American veto has eliminated a potentially insurmountable obstacle to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's forthcoming mission to the Middle East. Mr. Waldheim still hasn't much chance, however, unless the United States is willing to use its influence—along with the Soviet Union—to help moderate the rigidities on both sides which still stand in the way of progress toward peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Greek Referendum

Mr. George Papadopoulos must have given some thought to the timing of his promise, after six years in power, to end the present "exceptional regime" and legalize political parties. By making the announcement two days before the referendum to be held tomorrow, he has given himself a chance to influence the voters while giving his opponents very little chance to prepare their reply.

Even so, any Greek who has made up his mind to vote "no" will not have far to look for arguments to back up his conviction. First, he can consult his own memory for the many promises of a return to democracy which Mr. Papadopoulos and his friends have made over the past six years, but which have later been forgotten or postponed.

Secondly, he can consult the text of the constitutional resolution on which he is being asked to vote. This will remind him that when Mr. Papadopoulos talks of restoring parliamentary rule he is referring to a par-

liament one-tenth of whose members will be nominated by himself, while the remainder will have been elected only after vetting by a constitutional court whose members will also have been appointed by the present regime.

Thirdly, he can take the present referendum campaign as a forerunner of the democracy which he is being offered. Not merely have the entire resources of the state been mobilized for the "yes" campaign, while those advocating a "no" vote have not been allowed to manifest themselves except in a few newspaper columns. Not merely has the electorate been asked to approve by one single vote both the abolition of the monarchy and the election of Mr. Papadopoulos as president for eight years. Mr. Papadopoulos has actually given notice that he will not take "no" for an answer.

Whatever results are officially proclaimed, the regime, by its own words and actions, has given a most eloquent vote of no confidence in itself.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 30, 1898

WASHINGTON—President McKinley's reply to Spain's proposals will be a definite statement of the terms on which peace can be secured. Peace involves no war indemnity, but the absolute cession of Puerto Rico and of Cuban trust and the retention of a coaling station in the Iadrones. As to the Philippines, a government acceptable to the people of the islands must be established and maintained for a time.

Fifty Years Ago

July 30, 1923

NEW YORK—The "Wobblies" had a run for their money when the outlaw longshoremen in Hoboken who quit work at the instigation of the I.W.W. saw the error of their ways and turned on the leaders, mobbing the "Wobblies" headquarters, tearing down the red flag, breaking windows and scattering Red literature in the muddy street.



Nixon's Decision on Tapes Resented

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Among the blue-collar workers of President Nixon's new majority, his flat refusal to reveal any part of the conversations surreptitiously taped in his White House office puts him on the wrong side of a decision that threatens a vast change in Watergate's political impact.

The depth of this grave new risk to Mr. Nixon's presidency became dramatically evident in a political scouting trip here by us last week to investigate voter reaction to the Watergate crisis. By a margin of well over 2 to 1, the voters here told us the presidential tapes should be handed over to investigators. What makes this so important is that we were interviewing in Nixon country: a carefully selected election district composed of white ethnic workers of lower-middle income who voted overwhelmingly for Mr. Nixon last year despite their Democratic heritage.

Of 83 voters we interviewed in a long-established residential area just off Hamilton Park, these were the results: 61 said the tapes should be made available to Sen. Sam Ervin's Watergate committee or special prosecutor Archibald Cox; 23 said the President should keep them secret; 7 had no opinion.

Other Questions

The significance of that huge margin against Mr. Nixon's decision not to reveal the tapes can be seen in contrast to other questions asked by us and national political pollster Tully Flesher.

On the question "Do you think less of Richard Nixon because of Watergate and related events?" the voters split down the middle—46 to 46, with 1 undecided.

When asked whether the President's "ability to govern" has been weakened as a result of Watergate, only 61, barely over half the total, said yes.

On question after question, the anti-Nixon reaction, strong as it was, fell far short of the anti-Nixon response to the nondisclosure of the secret tapes. "Thus, only 26 of our voters felt the President should resign," he said, "because of Watergate and a mere 16 told us he should be impeached. Another question: 'Have you personally lost confidence in the President because of Watergate?' The response: only 44 yes, 41 no, 8 not sure."

In short, the bitter controversy over the tapes has crystallized public opinion against Mr. Nixon

more firmly, and on an issue more easily understandable to the average voter, than anything else connected with the Watergate disaster.

Taping Resented

Moreover, we found that Mr. Nixon's decision, secret until a former aide spilled it to the *Evryn* committee July 16, to bug and tape all conversations in his Washington offices was deeply resented. Our voters disapproved of the surreptitious recordings by nearly 4 to 1. The taping question is beginning to transcend all other Watergate issues, to the President's personal disadvantage, as the ridicule in comments to us made clear.

"Why does he hide facts that belong to the people?" an elderly 1972 Nixon voter complained. Said a younger voter: "He shouldn't hold 'em back; he shouldn't hide nothing at all." This theme was universal among voters who want the tapes made public; they believe the President decided not to reveal them for purposes of his own special interest and protection.

Yet, the anger reflected in these attacks on the President was totally absent when we brought up the possibility of resignation or impeachment. To the contrary, voters who considered impeachment even remotely possible did so with great reluctance, exhibiting deep understanding of how grave a matter is impeachment.

Terrible Thing

One pro-Nixon 1972 voter who has now turned against him said he was moving reluctantly toward impeachment, but added: "It would be a terrible thing if we had to get rid of a President."

Another who said that he had lost "a great deal" of confidence in the President was palpably emotional when asked about this

possibility of impeachment: "That would put our country in a very bad state of affairs if a President was ever impeached."

But hostility toward Mr. Nixon because of his decision to keep his tapes secret could quickly cut into that reluctance, overwhelming though it is today, and end his immunity from public pressure to resign or be impeached.

If the tapes do indeed contain facts that would damn the President, he had no alternative. But if his advisers truly counseled withholding the tapes for other reasons—fear of embarrassing innocent third parties or sensitive national factors—they will have a lifetime to regret that advice. Such seems to be the lesson of Jersey City.

Arms and the Soviet Man

By C. L. Sulzberger

ASPEN, Colo.—One fascinating aspect of the present world tendency toward gradual integration and multinationalism is the

repeated demonstration that all societies increasingly reflect each other. Obviously this has been made both possible and inevitable by immense improvement in global communications.

Thus, in recent years, we have seen the leap from country to country of student discontent, rock music, blue jeans, abstract art, long hair and even (despite widespread police efforts) use of drugs among groups that would never have been touched by such addition a generation earlier.

In an era of television, of radio that can be jammed with decreasing success and in a time of ever-speedier jet travel, it is almost inevitable that as one land after another mounts the rungs of industrial, economic and social development, each should experience many of the same material benefits and disorders already mirrored elsewhere. This trend has little regard for ideological differences.

I remember how, in the 1950s, a Soviet doctor told me with mixed pride and regret that infantile paralysis had for the first time shown itself as a danger in the U.S.S.R. His pride stemmed from the belief that this terrible malady only became epidemic among peoples who had achieved

or surpassed a certain level of comfort and wealth.

Likewise, two years ago, Russian friends confided that a drug problem was for the first time becoming somewhat noticeable among Soviet youngsters. The friends believed this had been originated by the increasing number of foreign tourists traveling in the U.S.S.R.

And now come reports of a kind of mini-violence that has become commonplace in many Western lands. Last year both federal (union) and regional (Republican) authorities in the Soviet Union took steps to clamp down on criminal acts accompanied by the use of firearms or explosives.

An additional definition to the "concept of a grave crime" was then adopted by the President of the Supreme Soviet in order to include "the theft of firearms, ammunition or explosives."

There were various newspaper reports of shootings (often by poachers) of government inspectors in areas as far apart as the Tunduk River of the far northeast and the region of the Sea of Azov near the Crimea. But the most persistent tales of such violence seemingly emanate from the Caucasus Republic of Georgia, inhabited by a daring, hot-tempered people.

"Zarya Vostoka," a paper dealing with that region, wrote several months ago: "In some places the local Soviets fail to devote the necessary attention to searching for concealed weapons or to observing the regulations for the possession of registered weapons and ammunition. As a result of which grave crimes have been committed."

Subsequently "Zarya Vostoka" complained that several "underground gun factories" had been discovered near the Georgian port

a valuable instrument of public education.

In their diversity, their common sense, and their capacity to pursue an issue in terms that everyone can understand, the seven members of the Senate Watergate committee are a credit to the often maligned profession of politics.

Sen. Sam Ervin, of course, is moved in a few months from respected but little known member of the Senate to a nation folk hero. His popularity is deserved. He has a good lawyer's grasp of the issues and he has an astute politician's skill in dramatizing them.

As his eyebrows waggle and his jaws shake and his voice starts, a bit, "Mr. Sam" gives a delightful human dimension to the precious constitutional wisdom he dispenses almost daily. His Biblical quotations are a country so apt that he may be cited as a "little of the Bible, a little of the law." Sen. Ervin, Wednesday delivered a moving and cogent homily about the rights of the citizens and the limits of a President's power.

He recalled the origins in British experience of the constitutional barrier against the government intruding on a man's home or office. He quoted the magnificent words of William Pitt the Elder that begin: "The poor man in his cottage may bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown."

Sen. Ervin added: "And yet, as told here today that the King of England can't do, President of the United States can."

He then recalled the attack of the Lincoln administration suspend some constitutional guarantees during the exigencies of the Civil War and he found a crack in the armor of the Constitution. He then quoted from Justice Davis in *ex parte Milligan* condemning that attempt: "A doctrine involving more precious consequences was even invented by the wit of man, that any of its [the Constitution's] provisions can be suspended during any of the great agencies of government."

No one hearing this Ervin could ever forget the language of the Fourth Amendment, or the danger in giving any president, no matter how well meant, power outside the law. The nation is going to school and taking a television course in the rudiments of government. If the lessons are well and truly learned by all us, then the Republic may emerge shaken but stronger from storms of Watergate.

Breaking Point

A nation can probably only withstand so many shocks to its basic beliefs about itself before it passes some terrible breaking point and gives way to despair. F. Scott Fitzgerald, writing of individuals rather than of nations, observed: "The manner remains intact long after the morals have cracked." Is it possible that America's buoyant democratic morale may soon crack and the desperate search for a hero-savior-dictator figure begin?

Human history certainly provides abundant evidence to make this gloomy scenario plausible. Despite our fortunate history, as a people, Americans are not immune to the political costs and consequences of a huge military establishment, of covert methods of diplomacy and counterintelligence, of inflation and rising public debt, of political corruption.

There is only one ultimate defense against the damage or a sinister dictator and the consequent destruction of the people's liberties. That defense is wide and deep popular understanding of those liberties and their significance. In this context, the Senate Watergate hearings are storms of Watergate.

By C. L. Sulzberger

or surpassed a certain level of comfort and wealth.

Likewise, two years ago, Russian friends confided that a drug problem was for the first time becoming somewhat noticeable among Soviet youngsters. The friends believed this had been originated by the increasing number of foreign tourists traveling in the U.S.S.R.

And now come reports of a kind of mini-violence that has become commonplace in many Western lands. Last year both federal (union) and regional (Republican) authorities in the Soviet Union took steps to clamp down on criminal acts accompanied by the use of firearms or explosives.

An additional definition to the "concept of a grave crime" was then adopted by the President of the Supreme Soviet in order to include "the theft of firearms, ammunition or explosives."

There were various newspaper reports of shootings (often by poachers) of government inspectors in areas as far apart as the Tunduk River of the far northeast and the region of the Sea of Azov near the Crimea. But the most persistent tales of such violence seemingly emanate from the Caucasus Republic of Georgia, inhabited by a daring, hot-tempered people.

"Zarya Vostoka," a paper dealing with that region, wrote several months ago: "In some places the local Soviets fail to devote the necessary attention to searching for concealed weapons or to observing the regulations for the possession of registered weapons and ammunition. As a result of which grave crimes have been committed."

Subsequently "Zarya Vostoka" complained that several "underground gun factories" had been discovered near the Georgian port

ship
gate
non

مكذبات

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1973

Eurobonds

Italy's Exchange Controls a Blow To Reopening of Dollar Market

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 29 (AP)—Italy acted during the weekend to block the outflow of investment funds—a move which could undermine the efforts to reopen the dollar market.

The Bank of Italy now requires that an amount equal to 50 percent of proposed outflows in investments be placed in a non-interest-bearing blocked account until the funds are repatriated. (West Germany's Bundesbank works on the same principle but is used to block the inflow of foreign capital.)

For foreign mutual funds operating in Italy (there are no domestic funds), which already are obliged to keep a large percentage of their investments within the country, the figure is 25 percent.

The measures require that companies maintain an overall balance between foreign exchange debits and credits. And, for businessmen, tempted to speed up the payment for imported goods before the lira's value deteriorates further, prepayment of these bills can only be made with foreign exchange acquired from authorized banks.

Mr. Gewirtz, a fund manager, said that the move was a blow to efforts to get the dollar market going, as the Italians have been the most receptive to dollar-denominated paper. The lira has just about kept its value against the dollar, meaning a substantial deficit against every other currency except sterling.

Economic Indicators
WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1972
Commodity index	July 21	July 14	July 21
Current in circ.	\$68,520,000	\$68,514,000	\$67,530,000
Total loans	\$109,802,000	\$109,802,000	\$87,615,000
Stock prod. (bill.)	2,626,000	2,770,000	2,518,000
Auto production	1,152,000	1,152,000	1,152,000
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Freight car lds.	532,517	522,517	482,864
Electric power	\$9,200,000	\$9,200,000	\$9,200,000
Bus. failures	176	165	188

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	May	Prior Month	1972
Employed	\$4,674,000	\$4,624,000	\$1,752,000
Unemployed	\$4,674,000	\$4,624,000	\$4,602,000
Industrial prod.	123.9	123.5	115.4
Personal income	\$1,027,100,000	\$1,015,700,000	\$922,500,000
Money supply	\$253,300,000	\$260,000,000	\$245,100,000
Consumer prices	132.4	131.5	125.0
Costs contracts	183	173	184
Gov't inventories	\$111,400,000	\$110,577,000	\$102,822,000
Exports	\$5,672,000	\$5,672,000	\$5,672,000
Imports	\$5,760,700	\$5,432,000	\$4,482,200

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100, the consumer price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Exports and imports by U.S. Customs Service. R-Revised.

Stock Market's Gains Continued Last Week, Indicating Awaited Summer Rally Was Here

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—

The New York Stock Exchange rallied decisively last week in rising volume as investors shrugged off the interest rates and the distracting influence of the Watergate hearings in Washington.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained ground every day of the week and closed Friday at 936.71, up 25.31 points for the five sessions. It was the second straight rising week for the market. The Dow has gone up a total of 50.72 points in the last 10 sessions—one of its best sustained advances in years.

Conservative analysts were surprised at the upsurge, in light of the escalation in interest rates in the fixed-income sector of the securities market. The higher the yields on bonds, the more attractive they become relative to stocks—or so the theory goes.

On Friday the First National City Bank of New York, along with several other banks, raised the prime lending rate to 8 3/4 percent, a record level. The last time it was raised was in 1969, providing a clear indication of the trend in interest rates.

But the stock market remained buoyant, as investors chose to focus their attention on the flood of new issues from the corporate world. For a change, higher earnings meant higher stock prices, and a total of 1,476 issues on the New York Stock Exchange finished the week with gains, while only 446 fell.

A moderate amount of profit-taking invaded the market, but volume slackened sharply to 12.57 million shares from Thursday's 18.41 million. The daily average for the week was 17.08 million shares, up from 16.73 million the week before, the highest in a month. It was hard for Wall Street to believe it, but

by all indications the long-awaited summer rally had arrived.

Backgrounding the American economy in general, one of the marvels is the collection of giant corporations that make up the oil industry. No one else, not even Germany or Japan, has anything remotely like it. Indeed, these giants, with short signboards names like Exxon, Texaco, Gulf and Mobil, dominate the oil business not only in this country but in Western Europe, Latin America and Asia as well.

Vertically integrated from the oil fields of east Texas or Saudi Arabia to the gasoline pumps in Syracuse or Singapore, these corporations have exemplified efficiency, linking a multitude of sources with a multitude of outlets.

The only challenge to the Americans came from British Petroleum and Shell, the British-Dutch entity. But it didn't make much difference since the companies were all interlinked in production and transport ventures.

The oil industry has enjoyed a powerful, even privileged, position in this country, with strong political influence in Washington, at least on domestic matters. Frontiers of the planet were bolstered and national defense strengthened by restrictions on imports of cheaper foreign oil, only recently removed, and by tax advantages for producers (the depletion allowance).

Although international condi-

tions are changing rapidly, favorable oil agreements abroad produced enormous profits there at least through the decade of the 1960s. By the end of last year, the eight largest oil companies in this country had piled up assets of \$76 billion, and their 1972 profits totaled \$4.6 billion.

Despite recent highly publicized problems (such as the energy crisis and more demanding Middle Eastern governments) the oil industry has been doing better than ever. Oil stocks outperformed most other issues on Wall Street in the long market slide last spring, and the earnings reports this week showed the second quarter of this year was the most profitable ever for the industry. But something has gone awry.

After all these years of acquiescence, with only feeble criticism, public opinion seems to have turned sharply and abruptly against the industry. And the thing that seems to have done it is this summer's gasoline shortage. The industry is under attack as rarely before.

The greatest manifestation is the recent antitrust complaint brought by the Federal Trade Commission against the eight largest oil companies, charging them with the sins of monopolies, such as forcing the little guys out of business while reaping huge profits for themselves.

More significantly, perhaps, is the fact that Florida and Connecticut have also brought antitrust charges against an even

greater collection of oil companies, with similar accusations. New York and Maryland are reportedly ready to follow with their own suits, and still other states are planning to join the lengthening caravan.

No one knows where all this will lead, but the view here is not very far. Predictions that the suits will bring on the great oil industry restructuring since the breakup of the Standard Oil trust in 1911 seem farfetched. The FTC complaint, for example, doesn't even specify what it wants the industry to do, and the state complaints are similarly vague and in some respects ill-conceived. Efficient alternatives to the present integrated system are not in sight.

But whatever the outcome, the oil industry has lost the public relations battle. One recalls all those sober, wordy advertisements from the companies explaining what the energy crisis was all about. Now the public service announcements tell us how to save on gasoline consumption. But it all seems to have backfired into massive public resentment.

Whatever the facts in the case, many people began to wonder whether the crisis wasn't really a colossal public relations effort to get approval of the Alaska pipeline, higher prices, fewer environmental restrictions on ports and refineries or what-have-you. When the abstract energy crisis became the very real gasoline shortage, attitudes, both popular and political, hardened.

The most telling aspect seemed to be not so much the limitations on gas purchases to 8 or 10 gallons at a time or even the Sunday closing; but the charge that the shortage had been contrived or acquiesced in by the giant companies to force the little guys or independents out of business.

To Our Readers

The American Stock Exchange and Over-the-Counter report normally carried on this page on Mondays was not received by the International Herald Tribune this week. We regret any inconvenience this may cause our readers. The statistical summary of the American exchange appears elsewhere in the financial pages. Over-the-counter tables appear as they normally do on Mondays.

Over-Counter Market

High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net	
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92	45 1/2	+1/2
Amalgamated	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/4	Power Test Corp	59	42 1/2	+1/2	Story Chemical	92						

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000					Net ch'ge	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000					Net ch'ge
	High	Low	Last	Yr	Mo			High	Low	Last	Yr	Mo	
1							1						
2							2						
3							3						
4							4						
5							5						
6							6						
7							7						
8							8						
9							9						
10							10						
11							11						
12							12						
13							13						
14							14						
15							15						
16							16						
17							17						
18							18						
19							19						
20							20						
21							21						
22							22						
23							23						
24							24						
25							25						
26							26						
27							27						
28							28						
29							29						
30							30						
31							31						
32							32						
33							33						
34							34						
35							35						
36							36						
37							37						
38							38						
39							39						
40							40						
41							41						
42							42						
43							43						
44							44						
45							45						
46							46						
47							47						
48							48						
49							49						
50							50						
51													

[illegible]

6	Courtaulds 73-87	39.80	
	Quimber S-55	10.13	

ESCOM 6 1/4-87	86.35	BP 6-79	87.4
EuroEum 6 1/4-87	90	Euro 5 1/4-79	83.1
EIB 7 1/2-85	101 1/2	EIB 6-82	86.7
Finland 7-83	88 1/4	Govt 6 1/2-78	89
Hammerley 6 1/4-87	89.1	KLM 6-78	85.0

[illegible]

Beneficiat	Co	24	41	MonarchCap	65e	215	132	134
BenefStdA	.40	13	73	Monumntl	Corp	137	29	30
BenefStdB	.41	2	73					

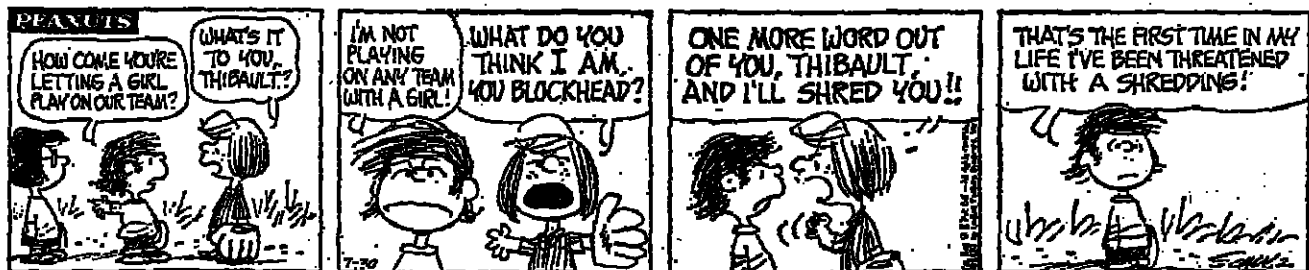
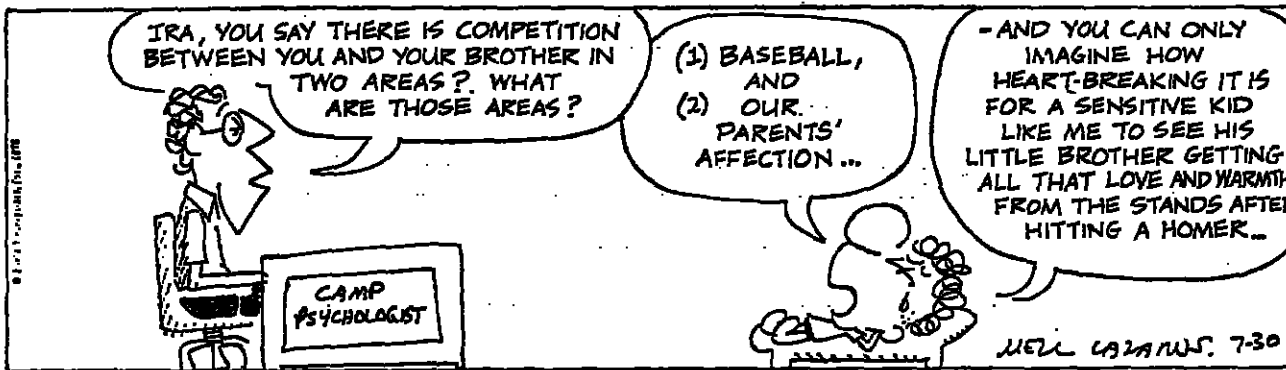
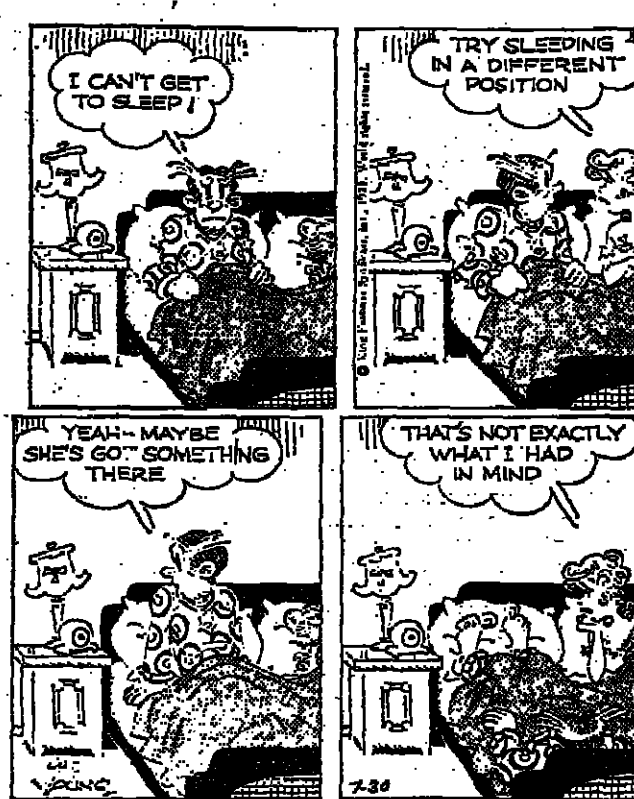
[illegible]

Criterion Ins	24	6	69	71	PacStd Life	27	23 1/2	24 1/2
Criterion Ins w/			18	19	Pasquaney Bay		2 1/2	3 1/2

[illegible]

GL Enterprises	2	17 1/2	2 1/4	Stash Life	12	6 1/2	7
Gen Re Insur	36	228	232	Stash Gr	15	5 1/2	6 1/4
				Stash Gr	15	5 1/2	6 1/4

[illegible][illegible]

P
E
A
N
U
T
SB.
C.L.
I.
L.
A.
B.
N.
E.
RB.
E.
E.
T.
L.
E.
B.
A.
I.
L.
E.
YM.
I.
S.
P.
E.
A.
C.
HB.
U.
Z.
S.
A.
V.
Y.
E.
RW.
I.
Z.
A.
R.
D.
M.
I.
DR.
E.
X.
M.
O.
R.
G.
A.
N.
M.
D.P.
O.
C.
OR.
I.
P.
K.
I.
R.
B.
YB.
L.
O.
N.
D.
I.
EC.
H.
E.
S.
S

By Robert Byrne

Although the make-up of international tournaments has nothing to do with sex, it is rare to find any of the world's leading women players entering them. One can only guess at the reason. Is it considered undignified for the women's world champion to come out well down the list in a mixed event?

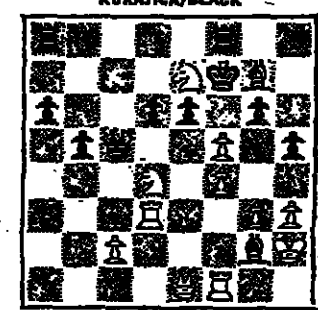
So far, the top women have not been able to reach higher than the second class international master rank, still, that puts them in the top percentile of all chess-players. To get the additional experience and practice they need to score a breakthrough and produce the first woman grandmaster, they will have to depart from their regimen of women-only events.

The current women's world champion, Nana Gaprindashvili, from Soviet Georgia, who has dominated women's play since 1962, made one of her infrequent appearances as the only representative of her sex in the Eighth Olot International Tournament. Beginning as the seventh-ranked contestant (on the Elo scale), Miss Gaprindashvili attained a no-more-and-no-less-than-reasonable result in taking seventh place with an even score of 5½-5½.

However, she demonstrated her potential for greater things to come by defeating Bojan Kurajica, the Yugoslav international master who shared first prize with Istvan Czom, Hungarian international master--by means of a sharp combination.

Kurajica's intention with the unusual 7... P-KR4? is obscure: if he thought to induce black-square weaknesses on the white king's wing, Miss Gaprindashvili's 9 N4-K2 made it impossible to proceed with the plan, since 9... P-R5; 10 P-KN4, N-N3 would have been pointless after 11 P-B4. Nevertheless, Kurajica's fianchetto of the king bishop at move 13 defended his kingside sufficiently to offset the slight weakness produced by the advance of the KR4.

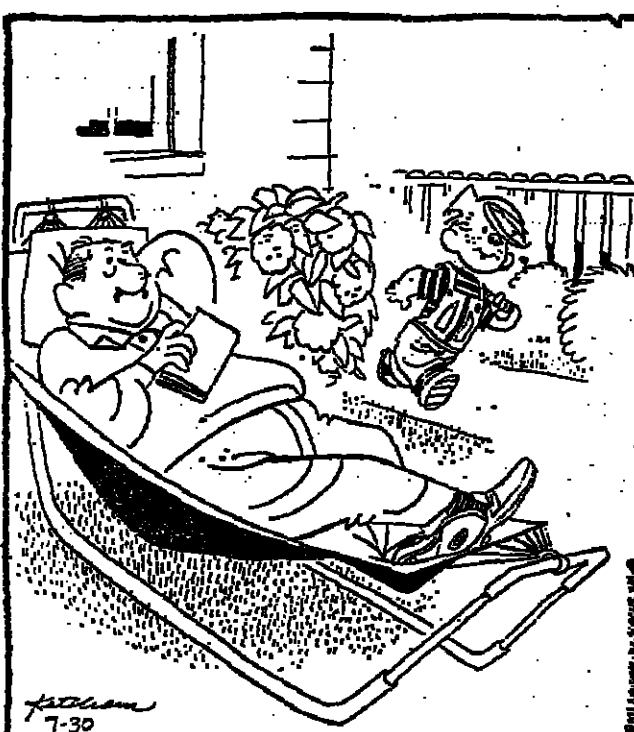
However, the Yugoslav



Position after 25 N-Q4

though he managed to maintain material equality, the exposure of his king presented a problem he could not solve. Miss Gaprindashvili's 31 P-N7, permitted her the marauding expedition 37 Q-N7ch, which netted her a pawn. The resulting clarification, exchange of minor pieces at move 40 and change of rooks at move 52, created a winning queen-and-pawn ending, and when Miss Gaprindashvili won a second pawn with 60 Q-N5ch, Kurajica saw no reason to continue.

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Gaprindashvili	Kurajica	Gaprindashvili	Kurajica	Gaprindashvili	Kurajica
1 P-K4	1 Q-B4	21 B-N3	21 Q-B4	41 Q-B5ch	K-B2
2 N-K3	2 N-B5	22 N-B5	22 Q-B4	42 Q-B5	K-N3
3 P-Q4	3 P-P	23 N-B4ch	K-B2	43 Q-B7ch	K-N3
4 N-P	4 Q-B2	24 P-P	B-B3	44 Q-B2ch	K-N4
5 N-Q3	5 N-Q4	25 N-Q4	P-N4	45 Q-B2ch	K-B4
6 P-KN3	6 P-Q3	26 B-B3	K-N	46 Q-B2ch	K-B4
7 B-N2	7 P-R4	27 P-P	B-P	47 Q-Q3	Q-B3ch
8 P-KR2	8 N-K2	28 Q-K4	Q-R-B1	48 R-B4	Q-B3
9 N4-K2	9 P-Q4	29 K-R4	Q-N7	49 Q-B4	Q-B3
10 O-O	10 K-R4	30 K-R4	Q-B3	50 R-B4	Q-B3
11 P-Q3	11 P-Q3	31 P-N7	Q-Q2	51 R-Q8	K-R
12 B-B3	12 Q-N7	32 Q-N7	Q-N7	52 Q-B3ch	K-B2
13 Q-K1	13 Q-B3ch	33 Q-B3ch	K-B2	53 Q-B3ch	K-B2
14 Q-Q1	14 N-B4	34 Q-N5ch	K-B2	54 Q-B3ch	K-B2
15 Q-Q2	15 Q-B3	35 Q-B3ch	K-B2	55 Q-B3ch	K-B2
16 R-B4	16 N-B5	36 Q-B3ch	K-B2	56 Q-B3ch	K-B2
17 K-R2	17 Q-B4	37 Q-N7ch	R-B2	57 Q-B3ch	K-B2
18 R-Q3	18 P-B4	38 Q-RP	B-N7	58 Q-B3ch	K-B2
19 P-N3	19 P-B4	39 Q-N7ch	K-B2	59 Q-B3ch	K-B2
20 P-QN4	20 Q-P	40 K-B3	Q-P	60 Q-B3ch	K-B2

D.
E.
N.
N.
I.
S.
T.
H.
E.
M.
E.
N.
A.
C.
EB.
O.
O.
K.
S

THE BERN BOOK

A Record of the Voyage of the Mind
By Vincent O. Carter. John Day. 297 pp. \$3.

Reviewed by Nona Balakian

"O saisons, o châteaux! Quelle ame est sans défauts?" ("O seasons, o castles! What soul is without blemishes?") wrote Arthur Rimbaud, creating the mystique of the poet's "season in Hell" en route to an ultimate vision of the world. Unlike Odysseus, who enlarged his experience through a variety of scenes and human contacts, the poet on his inward journey pursues a hidden kernel in himself that will transform experience at the moment he perceives it. It is a hard and lonely discipline that presupposes a certain social indifference and freedom from mundane concerns.

Though Vincent O. Carter was a black writer without independent means and unrelentingly hounded by his demon (actual and imagined racial prejudice), he started on a similar "voyage of the mind" nearly a century later, thousands of miles away from his native Kansas City. Settling momentarily accidentally in the capital of Switzerland, he turned from the need to become a "visible" respected member of society to the still deeper need to join the "human race" by subordinating his individual and racial self. Without the magic of Rimbaud's language, Carter can only fitfully convey his own exalted sense of what the French poet called "I is another."

But the record of his unique self-exile is, in sum, so awesome and gripping that it is hard to believe it took 16 years for it to get published. According to Herbert R. Lohman's informative preface, "The Bern Book" newly did not get published at all because it did not fall into a distinct literary category. Essentially autobiographical, its narrative is interspersed with brief discourses on Bern, on art, on places and people, all held together by poetic apophoretics that evoke "the landscape of a tortured psyche. Though on occasion he can match Richard Wright's inner rage and graphic writing, Carter's anger remains muted. "I write," he confesses, "in order to empty my form of its content so that I can stop dying and live once and for all."

Wright, who also used literature as a means of personal survival, once wrote that black men are not emotionally independent enough to face the "naked experience" of their lives. There is classic proportion in Carter's defiance of this view. Leaving the bourgeois comforts of his home in America, he dares to expose himself to countries where the black man is such a

rarity as to be thought of as an anomaly. With \$3,000 in travel's checks in his pocket, a mind filled with the writings of French poets and philosophers and an inborn craving for the "unknown," Carter first settles in Paris, where he endures squalor and suspicion. Paris after a war is not the Paris he is known as a serviceman, and his covert insults he suffers oblique, his romantic feelings for a city.

He moves on to Munich, Amsterdam (where he feels less at home), and he finds friends in Bern--"clean, polished, shipshape city. There his 'complexes' (as he calls them) grow. Doors slam in face, knives and forks drop in plates, heads turn and babies when he approaches. He does need to know the words recognize "the language of s and ridicule."

Yet he stays on, the sensuous, outgoing, curious side of nature responding to slight patronizing dinner invitations, chance encounters in cafés, tearrooms and casual affairs a willing barmat.

Eventually Carter becomes "migrant mendicant," his mainly on the charity of friends (who have ceased being "patrons"). Though he now has certain status as a writer and called "Herr Carter," three times when he perversely ex in being "a black nigger," a "black spider" or an Englishman. His wariness relaxed, he me analogies between the way black men feel in a white soc and the way the Swiss feel in presence of the Germans. F comforted to think that the S are after all "just like me."

Now the real voyage be. He feels himself becoming "a black nigger," a "black spider" or an Englishman. His wariness relaxed, he me analogies between the way black men feel in a white soc and the way the Swiss feel in presence of the Germans. F comforted to think that the S are after all "just like me."

Now the real voyage be. He feels himself becoming "a black nigger," a "black spider" or an Englishman. His wariness relaxed, he me analogies between the way black men feel in a white soc and the way the Swiss feel in presence of the Germans. F comforted to think that the S are after all "just like me."

Now the real voyage be. He feels himself becoming "a black nigger," a "black spider" or an Englishman. His wariness relaxed, he me analogies between the way black men feel in a white soc and the way the Swiss feel in presence of the Germans. F comforted to think that the S are after all "just like me."

Nona Balakian reviewed book for The New York Times

C.
R.
O.
S.
S.
W.
O.
R.
D

ACROSS

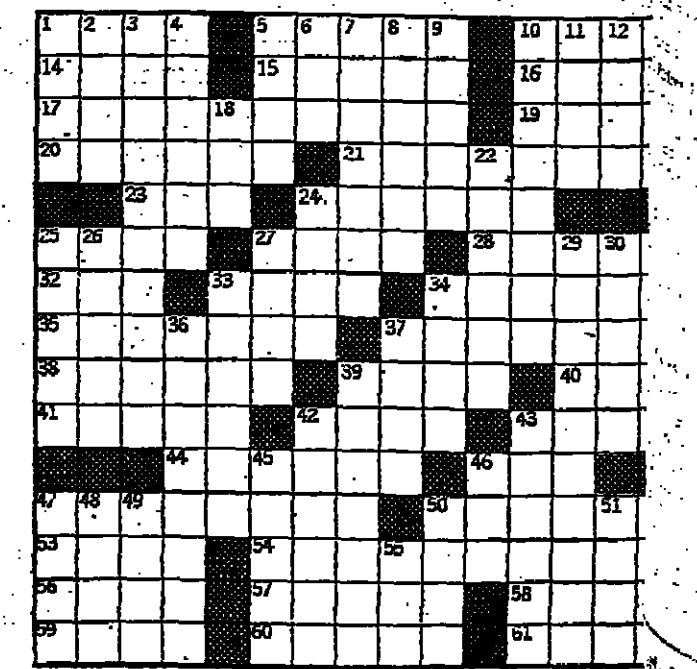
1 Native Egyptian
6 Restless one
10 Icelandic epic
14 Nautical term
15 Unseen, as a leaf
16 Refusal, as a leaf
17 Lake of the "Sky-Blue Water"
19 Word of pain
20 Junior acts
21 Kind of derby
22 Season
24 Individual
25 Porosena
27 Short poems
28 Senior sea
32 Gardner
33 Places for coal
34 Miss Dallas
35 Talka glibly
37 Fragrant trees
38 -- Madre
39 Tatter's product
40 Part of AB, in a box score
41 Famous cow
42 Mire
43 Nosegay

44 Go on the offensive
46 as Salaam
47 Lawman of TV
50 Fertilizer ingredient
53 Huey or Russell
54 Pottery material
56 Lounge around
57 Follen the bounds
58 Adroit
59 Small terrier
60 Fencing swords
61 Concordes

DOWN

1 Machine pieces
2 Acid suffix
3 Affects deeply
4 "anyone"
5 Gains
6 Tabitian god
7 Zoo festival
8 People who inquire
9 College officials
10 Proclams
11 Chinese ape
12 52 cards

13 Pale
18 Fish
22 Play a flute
24 Kitchen utensil
25 Slight error
26 Serve
27 Money in later
28 Develops
29 Singer Glock et al.
31 Snide
33 Green
34 Pillage
36 Golden area
37 Pittsburgh
38 Swiss lake
42 Kissed and
43 Writer Alan
44 family
45 Church share
46 M.D., for sho
47 Woos
48 Swindle
49 Just
50 Annie Oakley
51 Suffice for ph
52 Brass and hi
55 Course: Abbr



Briton Dies, Scot Wins Dutch Grand Prix



Briton David Purley observes the burned wreckage of the car in which fellow British driver Roger Williamson was killed yesterday in a crash during the Dutch Grand Prix.

Roger Williamson Is Killed When His Car Hits Railing

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands, July 29 (UPI)—Scotsman Jackie Stewart reached a milestone in Formula-1 auto racing today by checking off his record 28th victory in the Dutch Grand Prix in a race marred by the death of fellow-British driver Roger Williamson.

Williamson, 25, died when his March hit a guard rail, slipped over and burst into flames on the far side of the track. It took rescuers more than eight minutes to reach his car with firefighting equipment. He was driving in only his second Formula-1 grand prix, and he died only yards away from the spot where Briton Piers Courage died in a similar accident in 1970.

The 2.6-mile seaside circuit was banned for Formula 1 from that time until today because drivers considered it unsafe.

"Roger's death was tragic and will always mar the race for me," Stewart said.

It was his fourth victory of the season in his Tyrrell. He passed the late Jim Clark's record of 25 grand prix victories and took a 10-point lead in the World Drivers' Championship over Brazil's Emerson Fittipaldi.

The Brazilian, who injured his left foot in a 120-mph practice accident yesterday, dropped out of the race one lap. "The pain was just too much," he said. "There was no point in continuing."

Frenchman Francois Cevert gave the Tyrrell team a one-two victory for the third time this season by finishing just behind his teammate, Britain's James Hunt, who won the fourth place in the British Grand Prix with a third place in the privately entered March of Lord Alexander Hesketh, the young but eccentric English millionaire.

Californian Peter Revson, who won the British event two weeks ago, brought his McLaren in fourth, ahead of the BRM of Frenchman Jean-Pierre Beltoise. Local hero Jochen Rindt was sixth in his Iso and Brazil's Carlos Pace finished seventh in a Surtees.

Williamson's accident sent black smoke billowing across the circuit. Fellow-Briton David Purley, who at first was believed to be involved in the crash, said that he stopped to try to free Williamson, who was trapped underneath his car.

But Purley was unable to lift the car by himself and it was eight minutes before firefighting equipment was working at the scene.

In a separate accident, Wilson Fittipaldi, Emerson's brother, spun his Brabham at the end of the pits straightaway and slammed into a barrier but escaped unhurt.

Stewart, who won the South African, Belgian and Monaco Grand Prix, now has 51 points to Emerson's 41, with Cevert third at 20.

The race was dominated for 63 of the 72 laps by Peterson, whose Lotus took the lead at the start. He fought off a strong challenge from Stewart until he was forced to retire with engine failure on the 64th lap, allowing the Scotman to take the lead.

Grand Prix Results

1. Stewart, Britain, Tyrrell, covered 124 miles in 1 hour 29 minutes 12.4 seconds, average speed 61.44 mph.
2. Francois Cevert, France, Tyrrell, 1:30:25.2.
3. James Hunt, Britain, March, 1:40:15.4.
4. Peter Revson, U.S., McLaren, 1:40:21.4.
5. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France, BRM, 1:40:25.2.
6. Jochen Rindt, Holland, Iso, two laps behind.
7. Carlos Pace, Brazil, Surtees, three laps behind.

World Championship Standings

1. Jackie Stewart, Britain, 51
2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, 41
3. Francois Cevert, France, 20
4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, 20
5. Denny Hulme, New Zealand, 15
6. Peter Revson, U.S., 10

Italian Driver Dies

LIEGE, Belgium, July 29 (UPI)—Italian driver Massimo Lari, who was seriously injured in a crash during the 24 hours of Francorchamps automobile race last weekend, died last night.

Lari was the third victim of the race. His car hit a guard rail, flipped over and crashed into a meadow alongside the track. Less than an hour earlier, Frenchman Roger Dobos and German Hans-Peter Josten were killed in a four-car collision on the track.



LATE MOVE—College All-Star John Matuszak, right, bears down on Miami Dolphins quarterback Bob Griese, but Griese gained yardage before going out of bounds.

NFL Dolphins Rout College All-Stars, 14-3

2 TDs by Fullback In 1st, 4th Quarters

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—The College All-Stars, rated 17-point underdogs, carried the game to the world champion Miami Dolphins but yielded two touchdowns to crashing fullback Larry Csonka and bowed, 14-3, in the 60th All-Star football game Friday night.

Before going down for the college's 10th straight defeat on rain-drenched Soldier Field, the All-Stars missed a touchdown by six inches and outplayed the National Football League champion Dolphins between Csonka's touchdown smashes, leading off the first and fourth quarters.

The punting of Southern Mississippi's Ray Guy and the quarterbacking of Bert Jones of Louisiana State thrilled a capacity crowd of 54,000, which was drenched by a downpour at half-time.

Guy provided the All-Stars' only points with a 10-yard field goal with 15 seconds left in the first half when the best All-Star thrust of the game stalled after reaching the Dolphins' six-inch line.

It took a fourth-quarter rally on the passing of 39-year-old Earl Morrill, in relief of Bob Griese, to wrap up the Dolphins' hard-earned victory with Csonka's seven-yard scoring smash.

Csonka: the Constant of Dolphins

By Dave Anderson

CHICAGO, July 29 (UPI)—

He had scored both of the Miami Dolphins' touchdowns in their 14-3 victory over the College All-Stars, and he had run for 38 yards. But now, alone in a deserted corner of the locker room, half hidden by a cement pillar, Larry Csonka resembled a casualty in a disaster who had been treated and abandoned.

He was sprawled on an empty blue canvas equipment bag. Attached to him were three bulging plastic bags of ice, each wrapped in an elastic bandage—one on his right calf, another on his right big toe, the third on his left elbow.

"I feel like freezing all these bad spots for about 10 minutes," he was saying. "Damn, they hurt."

The calf had been kicked or leg-whipped, he wasn't sure which. The big toe, which had required bone-chip surgery in the off-season, was bruised and puffed. The elbow was sore from snatching into the AstroTurf surface in Soldier Field.

"That's what you get for suiting up," somebody said. "You're right," the 240-pound running back agreed.

Could Have Avoided

If he were so inclined, he probably could have avoided suiting up. Ten days ago, running a

deep pass pattern in a workout, he tore a thigh muscle. He spent the night in a Miami hospital. While he was there, he had a growth removed from an eyelid. But the next morning, he was discharged. The following day, he returned to the Dolphins' training camp but he was given a doubtful participant for Friday night's game.

The prestige of the Dolphins was at stake. If they were to lose to the College All-Star team, they would be embarrassed.

"If we win," he had said, "they're the cream of the college crop. But if we lose to 'em, then they're just a bunch of rookies."

Constant Fullback

Some players of his stature might have nursed a similar thigh injury into a three-week absence to avoid the rigors of training camp and exhibition games. He is a fullback in the tradition of Thorpe, Nevers and Nagurski. During their 17-0 record last season that included a 14-7 victory over the Washington Redskins in Super Bowl VII last season, the Dolphins offense had certain variables—Bob Griese or Earl Morrill at quarterback, Larry Csonka at fullback. But the constant was Larry Csonka, the fullback, as it will be this season when the Dolphins attempt to win their second consecutive NFL title. And in Friday night's triumph here, Csonka remained the constant.

Because of his crashes, he hadn't even got out of his uniform by the time most of his teammates had dressed and departed. He was limping into the shower when somebody approached him for an autograph.

"My little brother thinks you're a god," the man said. "Keep everything in proportion," Larry Csonka replied.

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Pirates 5, Phillies 2

Ashe Is Victor in Washington Tennis

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—

A confident Arthur Ashe overpowered Tom Okker in the final today of the \$78,000 Washington Star-Tennis Championship, 6-4, 6-2.

For once, it was not only Ashe's blazing service but his ground game—steadier than ever—that enabled him to dispose of Okker, who has given him trouble in the past.

Ashe was in control the entire match, giving away only a dozen points on service and handcutting the Dutchman with shots to the corners.

Okker, who came from behind last March during the pro tour, said afterward, "He didn't even give me any time to work up a sweat or get tired."

The match lasted just an hour. "He didn't give me a chance to

play any tennis," Okker said. "He kept the pressure on me all the time. He hit everything deep and fast."

Ashe took command in the fifth game of the first set, breaking Okker's service after the game had gone to deuce four times. From that point, Okker had to struggle for every service point and, in the second set, was able to hold service only once.

Freeman's Francois Cevert gave the Tyrrell team a one-two victory for the third time this season by finishing just behind his teammate, Britain's James Hunt, who won the fourth place in the British Grand Prix with a third place in the privately entered March of Lord Alexander Hesketh, the young but eccentric English millionaire.

Californian Peter Revson, who won the British event two weeks ago, brought his McLaren in fourth, ahead of the BRM of Frenchman Jean-Pierre Beltoise.

Local hero Jochen Rindt was sixth in his Iso and Brazil's Carlos Pace finished seventh in a Surtees.

Williamson's accident sent black smoke billowing across the circuit. Fellow-Briton David Purley, who at first was believed to be involved in the crash, said that he stopped to try to free Williamson, who was trapped underneath his car.

But Purley was unable to lift the car by himself and it was eight minutes before firefighting equipment was working at the scene.

In a separate accident, Wilson Fittipaldi, Emerson's brother, spun his Brabham at the end of the pits straightaway and slammed into a barrier but escaped unhurt.

Stewart, who won the South African, Belgian and Monaco Grand Prix, now has 51 points to Emerson's 41, with Cevert third at 20.

The race was dominated for 63 of the 72 laps by Peterson, whose Lotus took the lead at the start. He fought off a strong challenge from Stewart until he was forced to retire with engine failure on the 64th lap, allowing the Scotman to take the lead.

Grand Prix Results

1. Stewart, Britain, Tyrrell, covered 124 miles in 1 hour 29 minutes 12.4 seconds, average speed 61.44 mph.
2. Francois Cevert, France, Tyrrell, 1:30:25.2.
3. James Hunt, Britain, March, 1:40:15.4.
4. Peter Revson, U.S., McLaren, 1:40:21.4.
5. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France, BRM, 1:40:25.2.
6. Jochen Rindt, Holland, Iso, two laps behind.
7. Carlos Pace, Brazil, Surtees, three laps behind.

World Championship Standings

1. Jackie Stewart, Britain, 51
2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, 41
3. Francois Cevert, France, 20
4. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, 20
5. Denny Hulme, New Zealand, 15
6. Peter Revson, U.S., 10

Italian Driver Dies

LIEGE, Belgium, July 29 (UPI)—

Italian driver Massimo Lari, who was seriously injured in a crash during the 24 hours of Francorchamps automobile race last weekend, died last night.

Lari was the third victim of the race. His car hit a guard rail, flipped over and crashed into a meadow alongside the track. Less than an hour earlier, Frenchman Roger Dobos and German Hans-Peter Josten were killed in a four-car collision on the track.

At New York, Ron Fairly's two-run single to right capped a three-run eighth inning rally and gave Montreal a 6-4 decision over the Mets.

Mike Marshall, the fourth Expos hurler, received credit for the

beat out an infield hit to fill the bases. Aparicio then followed with a two-run single.

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

New York Yankees 54 48 297 1 1/2

Baltimore Orioles 53 46 287 1 1/2

Boston Red Sox 53 46 287 1 1/2

Seattle Mariners 53 46 287 1 1/2

California Angels 53 46 287 1 1/2

Cleveland Indians 53 46 287 1 1/2

Western Division

Oakland Athletics 57 45 289 1 1/2

Minnesota Twins 57 45 289 1 1/2

Chicago White Sox 57 45 289 1 1/2

San Francisco Giants 57 45 289 1 1/2

Texas Rangers 57 45 289 1 1/2

Saturday's Results

Oakland 5, Texas 4

Minnesota 5, New York 4

Chicago 5, California 4

San Francisco 5, Cleveland 4

Friday's Results

Oakland 5, Texas 4

Minnesota 5, New York 4

Chicago 5, California 4

San Francisco 5, Cleveland 4

Friday's Results

Observer

Mendaciously Yours

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The government no longer pretends to be embarrassed when it is caught lying. This is progress, no matter what moralists tell you.

The government has probably lied fairly intensively since the start of the cold war, and maybe before, although it couldn't have pretended to much then because government wasn't the monstrous tentacle in everybody's life that it became once the cold war began.

After we got into the cold war, it was only natural that the government would start lying a lot. The enemy (Communists, Russians, dupes, pinks, etc.) did a lot of lying. How could we beat them and save the free world if our government went around telling the truth while they had freedom to lie? Government saw that lying was good, even though you wouldn't want the children to do it. By the end of the 1950s, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, under Sen. Fulbright, no less, was criticizing President Eisenhower for not lying to Khrushchev about the U-2 surveillance flights which he had ordered over Russia.

Lying became more commonplace after Eisenhower. Now it is such a habitual part of government life that it is a popular subject of books, not quite in a class yet with sex and movies as a money-maker, but bigger than books about George Washington. One of the more interesting lies being confessed to these days was the lie about bombing Cambodia. The deviousness of the explanation about the good people of Stalin or foreign policy people have become.

In the official government version of the lie, Melvin Laird and President Nixon told the Air Force to go ahead and bomb the bejeebers out of Cambodia, but not to let on to the American public, or to the Secretary of the Air Force for that matter, that it was war on that miserable piece of earth.

The reason our leaders wanted secrecy was that the American

public, the Congress and most of the Pentagon brass believed we were actually at peace with Cambodia. It they had found out that we were actually at war, the news might have leaked to the Cambodians.

This would have endangered the position of Prince Sihanouk, the Cambodian ruler, who had secretly—so the story goes—told somebody very important in Washington that it was OK to bomb his people and hurt the Viet Cong sanctuaries among them, provided we didn't make a fuss about it.

The interesting thing is the government's lack of embarrassment about being caught in the first lie. The explanation argues that the lie was justified by diplomatic and military necessity. If this explanation later proves also to be a lie to be "inspired" by another bland explanation will be offered to prove that this lie was absolutely vital to national security.

The moralists view would be that this is bad, that a vice is flaunted with pride and that democracy requires a fully informed citizenry instead of a completely lied-to electorate, and so forth.

To be realistic about it, however, something must be said in support of government candor about its lying. The government's lies are most dangerous when we believe them to be truth. Once the government acquires the honest habit of acknowledging that it lies a lot of the time about very important matters, we will all be better off, for we can then stop listening to the government with childlike credulity and watch it with the caution and skepticism which the sucker has for the con man, which is the best the government deserves.

The lying is only one of many vices we adopted from the Stalinist style in order to save "the free world." We have also learned eavesdropping and wiretapping, manipulation of client states, harassment of information media, use of the judicial system to suppress dissent, police raids without warrant, the uses of secret police to commit felony in behalf of the state.

We have met the enemy, and we are becoming him.



Baker

Short History of Pacemakers And the First Recipient

By Lawrence K. Altman

STOCKHOLM (NYT)—A battery in the abdomen of a Swedish engineer who was the world's first recipient of a permanent cardiac pacemaker has triggered his last 400 heartbeats and allowed him to fly around the world supervising the repair of electrical systems aboard ships.

Almost 15 years ago, Arne H. W. Larsson, then a 38-year-old electrical engineer and a former amateur hockey player, could walk only a few steps. An infection had irreparably damaged his cardiac electrical system, the vital natural circuit that makes the heart beat regularly at a rate according to the body's physiologic demands.

Consequently, Mr. Larsson's heart beat erratically, ineffectively and as slowly as 28 times a minute. He fainted from attacks that came unpredictably and lasted as long as 20 seconds.

With each attack, his wife or a friend—he needed a constant companion—had to thump on his chest to keep him alive.

Now, a battery-powered pacemaker pulsates regularly Mr. Larsson's heart rate and obviates the need for a companion and resuscitation.

Biomedical engineering that made pacemakers possible has revolutionized medical care. With little fuss, doctors practicing in community hospitals every day insert pacemakers that range in cost from \$500 to \$1,000. The hospital treatment of the underlying condition that necessitated insertion of the pacemaker costs up to \$5,000.

Extending Lives

Doctors thereby are extending the lives of tens of thousands of middle-aged and older patients suffering complications from diseases like arteriosclerosis. At the same time, pediatricians are allowing a few children with otherwise fatal congenital heart disease to grow up with pacemakers. The two basic types of pacemakers sustain life by bypassing the defective electrical system and thus keeping an otherwise functional heart pumping blood to meet a patient's biochemical needs.

The fixed-rate type of pacemaker works by producing constant electrical impulses at a rate preset by the physician. "Demand" pacemakers, the second type, contain a special circuit that senses the

patient's natural cardiac electrical activity. The circuit stops the pacemaker when the patient's natural heartbeats are sufficiently fast to start the pacemaker when supplemental support is needed.

The approaching 15th anniversary of Arne Larsson's pacemaker insertion—in October—comes amid an international controversy over the need for nuclear-powered fixed-rate pacemakers that have been designed to run years without need for replacement. American doctors are testing such pacemakers in a few patients.

Nuclear pacemaker advocates say the need to obviate replacements would simplify life for patients with battery-powered pacemakers. Critics say expensive nuclear pacemakers are unnecessary when battery changes can be done quickly in minor operations and when mercury batteries can last up to four years.

Now French doctors are inserting lithium batteries that cost about \$1,300 but are expected to last eight years, almost as long as nuclear-powered units are designed to function.

Because most pacemakers are inserted into patients older than 60, critics say that nuclear-powered pacemakers could outlive not only the patient but also the electrical attachments to the heart and other pacemaker parts.

In 1958, when Mr. Larsson was a heart-beat away from death, neither he nor his doctors at the Karolinska Institute here knew which attack would be his last.

Dr. Olaf Edhag, a pacemaker expert at the Serafiner Hospital, said of Mr. Larsson, "He was in a hopeless situation then—a cardiac cripple."

The doctors had exhausted every therapy then available—drugs like atropine, isoprenaline, digitalis, steroids and caffeine.

In Desperation

In desperation, Dr. Ake Senning, a Swedish surgeon who then had been experimenting with pacemakers for two years in a Karolinska laboratory, attached one end of a set of wires to Mr. Larsson's heart and ran the other end through his chest to a battery-powered generator outside Mr. Larsson's body.

Before Dr. Senning's operation—cardiologists credit him as the first—doctors used a similar system with the power generated by a large stationary machine in the operating room or at the patient's bedside on a temporary but not permanent basis.



Engineer Arne H.W. Larsson.

Mr. Larsson's pacemaker worked on and off—mostly off—for three years.

"Then we found out that we needed platinum," not stainless steel, for one of the critical parts, Dr. Senning said from his office in Zurich where he now works.

Since 1961, when a new type of generator was sutured beneath the skin of the patient's abdomen, a pacemaker has constantly triggered Mr. Larsson's heart-beat.

"I forget I have a pacemaker [because] I have so much to do," Mr. Larsson said. He is the head of International Ship Electric Service Association, which he helped found in 1964 to service the electrical needs of ships.

"My job is to travel for six months a year," he said. He does it alone, leaving his wife, daughter and son at home.

"I'm able to live a normal life, able to do more than just before I had the pacemaker," he said, though not as actively as in the days when he skated against Canadian and European hockey teams. Mr. Larsson, who still prefers to walk rather than drive around Stockholm, reflected for a moment and said with a smile: "Then I was an ordinary engineer consulting on high-voltage problems. Today I am president of a group of electrical companies."

Lawrence K. Altman, M.D., a member of The New York Times staff, is studying the Swedish medical system as a visiting physician at Serafiner Hospital.

PEOPLE: The Cowbells Tinkled As the Bride Said 'Ja'

With cowbells tinkling in the distance, Avery Brundage, 85, and the former Princess Mariann Remus, 57 on Sunday, were married in a church ceremony at the Alpine resort of Grainau, West Germany. Brundage, a millionaire hotelier and former president of the International Olympic Committee, answered the pastor's marriage query with a firm "yes." Princess Mariann replied with a clear "ja" as tears rolled down her cheeks. Brundage, who married the princess in a civil ceremony June 20 in a hotel in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, said he wanted the church wedding to "show we are really married."

Mr. and Mrs. Brundage will go to London Monday for a week's honeymoon, to be followed, perhaps, by a short cruise.

The Avery Brundages during ceremony

Clyde Barrow were ambushed by police in Australia. The previous record for an old car was the \$193,000 paid for the Mercedes-Benz parade car owned by Adolf Hitler. Both cars were sold by Dean Kruse of Classic Auction Co. of Auburn, Ind. The Bonnie and Clyde car has 160 bullet holes, blood-stained seats and shattered windows and windshield.

Paul Winfield, whose portrayal of the head of a black family during the Depression in the film "Sounder" earned him an Academy Award nomination, has been freed from \$1,000 bail on a marijuana charge in Nashville, Tenn. Winfield, on location for the filming of "Huckleberry Finn," was arrested at a motel while he was having dinner. In the film, Winfield plays the runaway slave Jim.

Singer Howard Keel has been sued for \$1 million in New York by a couple who claim that he, Keel, seduced them during a performance of the musical "No, No, Nanette" last summer. Keel and Maxine Richmond, Smithtown, Long Island, say the couple, during a performance at the Westbury Music Fair on Long Island, Keel "negligently" drew sword, causing same to strike her. The suit charged, "I must have been seriously injured. I must have been seriously injured."

UNDISCOURAGED: Glenn Turner, author of "Dare to Be Great," although he says his lawyers' bills cost him about \$1 million a year and the U.S. government is holding \$1.5 million in taxes from his house, "I'll never starve," he said in a speech in Tallahassee, Fla., to the Tiger Bay Club. Dressed in a plaid suit with a jeweled tie, the federal government has spent \$30 million trying to get him out of the state.

RECORD: The \$175,000 Peter Simon, a 22-year-old Nevada casino owner, paid for the Ford V-8 in which Bonnie Parker and

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

L.I. CLASSIFIED OFFICES

ACTRESS: Mrs. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 BANKING: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 CLOTHING: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 EDUCATION: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 FOOD: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 FURNITURE: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 GARDENING: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 HAIR: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 HEALTH: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 HOME: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 JEWELRY: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 LAUNDRY: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 MOVING: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 MUSIC: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 OPTIC: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 PAINTING: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 PLUMBING: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 REAL ESTATE: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 RESTAURANT: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 RETAIL: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SERVICE: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 TRAVEL: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 VETERINARY: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 WHOLESALE: [Name], [Address], [Phone].

EDUCATION

You have a date with us to LEARN FRENCH!
 A new AUDIOVISUAL course. Call one of our 3 schools. PARIS: [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 BRAND NEW AUDIOVISUAL COURSE NOW IN PARIS. PROMOTIONS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 FRENCH LANGUAGE & DICTIONARY. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 CAMPS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 ARE YOU TRAVELING? [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AUTOMOBILES. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 We buy all American cars. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 TAX-FREE CARS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 BOOKS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 EDUCATION. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

TAX-FREE CARS

JAGUAR TAX-FREE: Brand new, immediate delivery. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 CAR SHIPPING. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 MOVING. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 BAGGAGE SHIPPING. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SHIPMENT OF ART, PAINTINGS & ANTIQUES. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 FOR SALE & WANTED. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 DIAMONDS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 QUALITY DIAMONDS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 HOTELS-RESTAURANTS-NIGHT CLUBS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

HOTELS-RESTAURANTS-NIGHT CLUBS

GERMANY. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 ITALY. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 PORTUGAL. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SPAIN. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SWITZERLAND. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 GREECE. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 TURKEY. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AFRICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 ASIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AUSTRALIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SOUTH AMERICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 EUROPE. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AFRICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 ASIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AUSTRALIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SOUTH AMERICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANNES-PORT CANTO. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 PERSONALS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SHOPPING. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 TABAC RHEIN. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 PETIT-PORT. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 BOOKS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 EDUCATION. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 CANNES - AMERICAN SCHOOL. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

AUTOMOBILES

BENTLEY. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 DAIMLER. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 TAX-FREE CARS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 BOOKS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 EDUCATION. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 CANNES - AMERICAN SCHOOL. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

MOVING

INTERNATIONAL MOVING. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 BAGGAGE SHIPPING. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SHIPMENT OF ART, PAINTINGS & ANTIQUES. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 FOR SALE & WANTED. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 DIAMONDS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 QUALITY DIAMONDS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 HOTELS-RESTAURANTS-NIGHT CLUBS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

REAL ESTATE TO LET

PARIS AND SUBURBS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 U.S.A. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 EUROPE. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AFRICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 ASIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AUSTRALIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SOUTH AMERICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

PERSONNEL WANTED

U.S.A. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 EUROPE. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AFRICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 ASIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AUSTRALIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SOUTH AMERICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

Make sure your removal instructions are "comprenez-vous"

Interdean is a truly international service and though it is basically an English-speaking company, it also speaks the language at your destination. Like a 1st Class service should. Call Interdean. 1st Class moves. You'll find we carry passengers.

QUALITY DIAMONDS

At first source. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 VAN GARD DIAMONDS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 HOTELS-RESTAURANTS-NIGHT CLUBS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

LOW COST FLIGHTS

Although the International Herald Tribune makes every reasonable effort to serve its subscribers with the best quality information, it cannot be held responsible for the reliability of the information contained in the classified advertisements.

REAL ESTATE TO LET

PARIS AND SUBURBS. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 U.S.A. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 EUROPE. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AFRICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 ASIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AUSTRALIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SOUTH AMERICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].

PERSONNEL WANTED

U.S.A. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 EUROPE. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AFRICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 ASIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 AUSTRALIA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].
 SOUTH AMERICA. [Name], [Address], [Phone].